# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-219
Tuesday
13 November 1990

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## Near East & South Asia

*FBIS-NES-90-219* *13 November 1990*

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## Palestinian Affairs

### Salah Khalaf Says Israel Plans To Invade Jordan

*NC1011120190 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Nicosia, Nov 10 (AFP)—Israel plans to play a major military role if conflict breaks out in the Gulf and to invade a part of Jordan, a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation official charged. "Israel will commit itself militarily from beginning to end in case of war," Abu-Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the PLO's No. 2, said in an interview broadcast late Friday on Radio France Internationale (RFI).

He charged that Israel would take part in the conflict "to occupy certain parts of Jordan to end the Palestinian question," by deporting Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied territories. The PLO was "working to save Saudi Arabia, the Gulf and Iraq from a war on a lake of petrol that would destroy a part of Arabia and Iraq," Abu-Iyad said in the interview, monitored in Cyprus.

### 'Arafat, PRC Foreign Minister Meet in Baghdad

#### Discuss Gulf Issue

*JN1211110390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1026 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, met here today with PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

They discussed developments in the Arabian Gulf region and exchanged opinions on the importance of finding a just, peaceful solution to regional issues on a single basis, as well as distancing the option of war, which would be a catastrophe to the region and the whole world if it were to erupt.

They also discussed the occupied Arab territories, the oppressive measures of the Zionist entity against the Palestinian Arab people, and the importance of the Security Council's responsibility toward adopting a resolution that provides the Palestinian Arab people with protection.

Mr. Qian Qichen reiterated the PRC's stand opposing any war solution in the region. It stressed the need for Arab action to find a peaceful solution to the situation in the Arabian Gulf region.

#### Give News Conference

*JN1211141590 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1328 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, has stressed the importance of a comprehensive solution to all problems in the region, and of efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Middle East question and the Arabian Gulf issue.

In a joint news conference today with PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen—which was attended by reporters from INA, newspapers, and Arab and foreign news agencies—Yasir 'Arafat said there must be a link among all issues in the region, emphasizing that international legitimacy is an indivisible whole in the region.

Answering a question on the call for an emergency Arab summit conference, he said: We call for intensive consultations so that the conference will be successful and have effective results.

Answering a question on the chances for peace or for war in the region, Yasir 'Arafat said: Despite the escalation led by Bush and Thatcher, we believe it is possible to find many opportunities for a peaceful settlement in the Persian Gulf and the region in general, without any action that would lead to further terrorism and crimes against our children, women, Arab people, and sacred places. He added that there must be a single standard for all resolutions issued by the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council.

During the news conference, PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stressed that China constantly seeks to avert war and is trying to find a peaceful settlement to the crisis in the region. He added that his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat aimed at exchanging views on how to find a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis.

Asked about the possibility of an Arab solution to the issue, he said: This is an Arab matter that must be decided by the Arab leaders. He pointed out that he supports the achievement of an Arab solution. He also stressed China's persistent efforts to spare the region war and its aftermath, and to find a peaceful settlement.

### PLO Backs King Hassan's Call for Arab Summit

*NC1111222190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2203 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—The PLO has approved Moroccan King Hassan II's call for holding an Arab summit to solve the Gulf crisis.

In a statement issued in Tunis and distributed by the PLO's information office in Cairo, the PLO reiterated its belief that the Arab nation is capable of overcoming this crisis in the same way it overcame many other crises through Arab will, Arab accord, and Arab brotherhood.

### Commentary Urges Arab Solidarity, Welcomes Summit

*JN1211210790 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1947 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Commentary by the political editor: "The Palestinian Nature of the Arab Solution]

[Text] Undoubtedly, the challenges and threats facing our Arab nation at present dictate, more than ever before, that the Arabs adopt a serious position to react practically to all attempts by the U.S.-Zionist enemy to obliterate the Palestine question and push it to the bottom of the list of Arab and international priorities.

Because the Palestine question was and will continue to be the Arab's central issue and the key to a just and comprehensive peace in the Arab region and the world at large, there is a need—now that the threats to the Arab security and the future of the entire nation have grown—for mobilization of Arab forces to revive Arab solidarity so that it can support and back Palestinian struggle against the U.S.-Zionist conspiracies and the massacres that shed Palestinian blood without any hesitation.

We are calling for the revival of Arab solidarity now that the challenges to the Arab nation and its causes have gone too far to be ignored or handled in a hesitant manner. Zionist terrorism has spread throughout Palestine, and all Palestinian towns, villages, and camps have become the scene of new Zionist crimes. Moreover, the U.S. and Atlantic buildup in the Arabian Gulf is growing in a way that subjects the entire Arab nation to the disasters of the aggressive war. The effects of these disasters cannot possibly be stopped at any border.

In light of this situation, is it not right to say that the rift in the Arab body caused by foreign interference is now threatening the nation's unity, solidarity, and accord that should be achieved on the basis of confronting all dangers to pan-Arab security? Accordingly, and out of eagerness to achieve the higher Arab interests, through which the stability of the region and the unity of the nation may be maintained, we say that the Arab solution and the Arab framework remain the only way to keep the specter of war away from the region, and give the Arabs alone the right to self-determination and to solve their problems under an international umbrella that prevents arbitrary, aggressive U.S. interference.

If some people believed they could further their interests through foreign intervention supported by a massive military buildup, developments and the many statements by various parties have proven to everyone that foreigners are motivated by their own interests, and that they move and send their fleets only to support these interests and ensure the security of the Zionist entity. Saying anything against this is only deception, contempt for Arab interests, and a justification for looting and wasting these interests in the service of the foreigners and their aggressive schemes in the Arab land. Hence, the PLO, since the eruption of the so-called Gulf crisis, has rushed to underline the principles of the Arab solution to reach a comprehensive settlement that guarantees the rights and interests of all parties and makes Arab solidarity a reality supporting the unified Arab position on the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Proceeding from this comprehensive understanding of the nature of challenges facing our Arab nation, the PLO and its leadership have spared no pains to enable the Arabs to understand the developments of this crisis and not let them fall into the trap of U.S.-Zionist conspiracies to undermine any Arab effort or endeavor that could bolster Arab capabilities in the face of Zionist aggression.

If the U.S. and Zionist forces of aggression have insisted on denying a link between the Gulf crisis and the Palestine question, what has been proven by events and successive Arab and international stands on the Gulf crisis has confirmed the pressing need to tackle the Gulf crisis on the basis of safeguarding Arab rights and interests and building up forces. This would nullify the resolutions extracted by the United States at the UN Security Council against fraternal Iraq, and most important, enable the Security Council to regain its credibility, which the United States has falsified and violated in order to undermine Arab capabilities—embodied in Iraq—on the one hand, and obliterate Zionist crimes in Palestine on the other.

For these reasons, stressing the need for an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis with international guarantees does not merely mean giving an opportunity for the international will to be a factor in the Arab solution, but also means facilitating the international role so as to restore the credibility of international forums and make them obliged to consider Middle East crises, primarily the Palestine question, with just and constant standards. This approach would also make serious efforts to protect the Palestinian people from Zionist atrocities a vital and necessary issue to consolidate the march of comprehensive and just peace in the region.

For all these reasons, the call for an Arab summit meeting assumes great importance. Also, such a meeting, if it takes place following the necessary contacts, will bolster the Arab accord and enhance the Arabs' ability to transcend the barriers that their enemies are placing in their way.

Hence, the PLO's agreement to the call for an extraordinary Arab summit. There remains hope that the Arabs will resolve their problems within a legitimate framework and in a spirit of Arab brotherhood, will, and understanding.

## Need for Arabs To Solve Gulf Crisis Stressed

*LD1211175590 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Statement by "an official PLO spokesman"; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The PLO has stressed since the first moment of the outbreak of the Gulf crisis that an Arab solution is the only way to deal with the crisis and to reach a comprehensive settlement that guarantees everyone the rights and interests that would maintain stability in the region, pan-Arab security, and the future and unity of the Arab nation.

Because of complications and interferences introduced to the problem, it also believes that the solution must be under an international umbrella, based on the announcement made by His Majesty King Hassan II at his news conference yesterday.

In reaffirming this policy, the PLO agrees to his majesty's initiative regarding the convening of an Arab summit and stresses its concern and its conviction that the Arab nation is capable of overcoming this crisis as it has overcome many crises through Arab will, Arab harmony, and Arab fraternity.

### Iranian, Palestinian Jihad Officials Meet

*NC0811214290 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Dr. Fathi al-Shiqaqi, spokesman of the Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine, met with the Iranian cultural attache in Damascus today. During the meeting, Dr. al-Shiqaqi noted the growth of the Palestinian people's struggle and asserted that this struggle draws inspiration from the teachings of Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the Islamic revolution. He stressed that the struggle will continue until final victory is achieved. During the meeting they also discussed the Iranian Majlis speaker's latest proposal calling for the Islamic countries to convene a conference to support the Palestinian people.

### Spokesman Calls for Crisis Losses Compensation

*JN0911175290 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman has stated the following:

The American-European Coordination Committee concluded a meeting in Rome on 5 November to work out compensation for countries adversely affected by the Gulf crisis. Regrettably, under pressure from the U.S. Administration, the committee refused to award damages to the Palestinian people who, financially speaking, have suffered the most from the Gulf crisis. Estimates of the loss to the Palestinian community in Kuwait have been put at $4 billion, representing deposits and property of individuals and enterprises, and the monthly remittances to our kinfolk in the occupied land, plus $1.25 billion worth of contributions made to Palestinian establishments, societies, hospitals, universities, schools, martyrs, wounded, and intifadah detainees. This is in addition to the loss incurred by the PLO as a result of the cutoff of monthly deductions for the national fund from Palestinians working in Kuwait.

The regrettable submission of some nations on the committee to American pressure and blackmail, which has resulted in denying indemnification to the Palestinian people, highlights the immorality that typifies the U.S. Administration's approach to the Palestinian people. It is regrettable that some Arab and other countries have subscribed to this disgraceful action depriving our people and starving our masses in an effort to undercut our revolution and intifadah, and our kinfolk's steadfastness, as well as their determined stand against Judaization and Zionist occupation and for Islamic and Christian sanctities.

We appeal to the world's conscience to halt this injustice and transparent conspiracy, and to our Arab masses to expose the conspiracy and the conspirators. And to our people we say: Be patient and rely on God. The Palestinian people and their meritorious revolutionary and pan-Arab stands are not up for sale. Our people and Arab nation are more than a match for the conspiracy and the conspirators.

## Algeria

### Italy's De Michelis on Post-Crisis Initiative

*AU0911060090 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] (ANSA) Algiers, November 9—At the end of his round of meetings here, which included talks with the ministers for the economy and for industry, [Italian Foreign Minister] Gianni De Michelis said the Gulf crisis is about to enter its one hundredth day but Italy is already working on post-crisis initiatives. These initiatives will be aimed, he said, at reviving the European-Arab dialogue and casting it into relations of stability and cooperation.

Italy and Algeria share the conviction that no matter how the Gulf crisis is concluded, through a diplomatic or a military resolution, in its aftermath the Western camp will be facing the Arab world and the two sides will see each other with rancor or perhaps hatred. "The only remedy for this destabilizing factor is constructive dialogue, the basis for which must be put in place right now," the Italian minister insisted.

He said the framework for this dialogue can be a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean [CSCM] and to make this forum work "one minute after the end of the crisis," Italian diplomacy intends to set up a CSCM preparatory committee "as soon as possible."

He noted in this connection that initial reactions to the plan, from Algeria and, earlier, from Cairo, have been positive.

De Michelis said that of the more than 30 countries extending from Iran to Morocco which would be invited to the CSCM, at least 25 have already let it be known that they share "in the spirit and the goals" of the initiative officially unveiled by Spain and Italy in Palma de Majorca in September.

The conference will probably be discussed in Brussels next Monday at a meeting of the EC and the five Arab Maghreb Union countries, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, and Mauritania.

The Italian minister went on to say that the CSCM could provide the frame for tackling the Palestinian question and the Gulf situation with hopes for success.

Responding to the Algerian foreign minister's statement on the negative repercussions from the Gulf crisis falling on the Palestinians, De Michelis recalled European Community solidarity with the Palestinian cause. He also reiterated the point that only "global dialogue" among the Mediterranean countries can open the door to definitive solutions.

On the Gulf crisis, Italy and Algeria confirmed their respective positions and the shared condemnation of Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and need for a peaceful solution.

The differences between the two countries revolve around crises management and Algeria's opposition to the build-up of foreign military forces in the Gulf. Among the nations on this front is Italy, which has sent warships and a wing of tornado fighter-bombers to the Gulf.

Discussing the situation of hostages held in Iraq and Kuwait, De Michelis reiterated EC policy of not sending official delegations to Baghdad to negotiate their release and not encouraging missions for this purpose and the community's conviction that only a firm line can lead to a peaceful solution. Shortcomings in Western solidarity, said the Italian minister, would bring on "only one result, that of bringing war closer."

## Egypt

### Source Denies Attempt To Assassinate Minister

*NC1111175090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—A responsible security source at the Interior Ministry has denied reports disseminated by some radios today that Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim Musa was subjected to an assassination attempt in the past two days. In a statement to MENA, the source said that the reports are baseless.

### Mubarak Interviewed on Gulf, Other Issues

*NC1211092590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has asserted that if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asks him to mediate with the United States and Europe on an Iraqi withdrawal in return for a guarantee that the allied forces will not attack during this withdrawal, he will be willing to make his utmost effort, both in private and in public, to persuade the Americans and Europeans to accept that.

In an exclusive interview with Anis Mansur, MAYU editor in chief, published in today's issue of that newspaper, President Mubarak said that in such a case, Egypt will forgive all the Iraqi insults and abuses against us. He said he would embark immediately on this mediation in response to the wishes of the thousands of millions who do not favor war and destruction.

President Mubarak added that the situation is very serious and that the entire world is standing against Saddam Husayn. The prospects depict smoke, flames, blood, cries, hunger, and the collapse of every material, psychological, political, and economic value he said.

President Mubarak addresses the Iraqi president, saying: Withdraw, and we will deploy Arab disengagement forces between you and Kuwait. Withdraw in response to our call and our appeals, and we will help you.

The president was asked about the stand Egypt will adopt in case the war plan requires that land forces advance toward Iraq to bring about stability. The president replied: We have no objection to marching toward Kuwait as peace forces. As for Iraq, this is not our business.

President Mubarak expressed the hope that the crisis will be resolved peacefully. He appealed to President Saddam Husayn to stop for a moment and consider the multitude of forces allied against him in the Gulf.

President Mubarak says the allied forces massed in the Gulf region are formidable, that the U.S. forces alone will number 450,000 soldiers, and that the estimated firepower in the region will be between 9,000 and 10,000 shots per day if war erupts.

President Mubarak asked the Iraqi president to recalculate and to envision the destruction which will befall his soldiers and people. He noted that he says this out of concern for the Iraqi and Arab people alone, not on behalf of anyone else.

The president was asked to comment on remarks by Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz which were interpreted as a shift in the Saudi stand on the Gulf crisis. The president said these remarks were misunderstood. He asserted that the Saudi stand has not changed and that the Saudis are against the invasion and in support of unconditional withdrawal.

On his vision of the security system in the Gulf after the crisis ends, the president said the Arabs must agree among themselves on the structure of this security system. He stressed that Arabs must form a united power against crises because the lesson we are faced with is very hard, and we have to learn from it.

President Husni Mubarak expressed the hope that things will not reach the stage of war and create a displeasing situation in the region. He believes that Saddam seemingly does not appreciate the seriousness of the situation, since he has never been a military man. He says that Saddam is a victim of those surrounding him, who underestimate the situation and relay this to him.

On Saddam Husayn's threats to strike at Egypt and Saudi Arabia, President Mubarak said: As far as I know, Iraq does not possess missiles capable of reaching any point in Egypt. If Saddam attacks us, however, it is only natural that we will not stand still.

On Saddam's threats to strike at Israel, President Mubarak suggested that Saddam stop meaningless threats which fall in the category of "bluffing." The president added: We, Saddam, and Israel know that he does not mean what he says. When he threatened to burn Israel with missiles, the latter used the situation and cried for help. As a result, it obtained money and very sophisticated weapons free of charge. All Saddam has gained is growing hostility from the entire world, the president said.

President Mubarak noted that Egypt's relations with Libya are good. He said Egypt is surprised at recent remarks in New York by Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council for National Salvation. The president asserted that the Sudanese Government has never been Egypt's satellite.

On Egypt's stand on the PLO, President Mubarak said: We will not say anything. We will not reply, and we will certainly not engage in irresponsible arguments with them. He asserted that Egypt has been and will continue to be the state which fosters the Palestinian cause.

On reports about Egyptian mediation to rebuild relations between Syria and Britain, President Mubarak stated that Egypt is making efforts with both Britain and the United States in this connection.

To a question on Egypt's emphasis on the public sector at a time when the Soviet Union has abandoned that sector, the president said he believes that the Soviet Union was hasty in making these changes and that it will encounter many difficulties. The president noted that this haste has shaken everything vigorously.

The president said he does not want to rush to evaluate the public sector or to get rid of failing institutions. He said there are huge institutions which are making substantial profits, like the iron and steel and the aluminium sector and the big factories in al-Mahallah al-Kubra. The president stressed that matters as vital and serious as this must be handled carefully and must involve good calculations. This is because the society is in no position to withstand an upheaval which we might regret later.

## Reaction to Arab Summit Proposed by Morocco

### Government's Alleged Conditions

*JN1211192190 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] It has been learned from Cairo that Egypt informed Morocco yesterday evening that it agrees to the holding of an extraordinary Arab summit provided that preparations are made to guarantee its success. Our Cairo reporter Mustafa Bakri reports on the Egyptian conditions.

[Begin Bakri recording] During these contacts, Egypt emphasized several important points, including:

1. Morocco or other Arab countries should obtain Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's advance agreement to withdraw from Kuwait.

2. The summit agenda should be based on the firm principle of the return of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government and Iraq's refrain from interference in Kuwait's internal and external affairs.

3. The agenda of the proposed summit should include a complete Arab political initiative which should be presented to Iraq for approval prior to its attendance at the summit.

4. Egypt will be ready to contribute to any resolutions passed by the summit, be it a regional or international contribution, as long as the Gulf conflict is resolved peacefully.

Contacts stressed that Morocco wants to provide all necessary guarantees in order to avoid an eruption of war in the Gulf during the proposed summit. Egypt believes that agreement should be reached on these points before the summit. Cairo also stressed that clearing the Arab atmosphere as requested by Morocco can be achieved by a general agreement on the principles under which the Gulf crisis can be resolved. [end recording]

### 'Source' Denies Conditions

*NC1211203990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2048 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—A responsible Egyptian source tonight denied a Radio Monte Carlo report that Egypt has told Morocco that it agrees to holding an extraordinary Arab summit.

The source said that the report is baseless and noted that no statement has been made on this issue by any Egyptian official, adding that Egypt has so far not expressed any opinion on holding the extraordinary summit.

In a speech yesterday, Morocco's King Hassan II called for holding an extraordinary Arab summit either in Morocco or elsewhere to discuss the Gulf crisis and the Palestinian issue in order to avert a destructive war in the region.

### Commentary on 'Last-Chance Summit'

*NC1211153090 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Commentary by Bahiy-al-Din Shu'ayb:"The Last-Chance Summit"]

[Text] Morocco's King Hassan II has called for the convocation of an urgent Arab summit within one week to discuss the Gulf war before disaster strikes and a devastating war breaks out and exacts a high toll in human and material losses.

There is no doubt that the Moroccan king's call is sincere, the result of noble motives, and aimed at saving the Arab people from a terrible disaster. Since the outset of the crisis, the Moroccan king has sided with the principles of justice and legality. To deter any possible aggression, King Hassan II sent his forces to assist the Saudi forces in defending Saudi Arabia.

Therefore, by calling for the convocation of an urgent Arab summit, the Moroccan king cannot be accused by anyone, in Iraq or elsewhere, of trying to heighten tension or of being an advocate of war against Iraq.

In view of this, a favorable response to the Moroccan king's call for the convocation of an Arab summit to settle the crisis depends on whether Iraq gives a negative or positive response to that call.

It is worth noting here that Iraq, for the first time, promptly responded to the Moroccan king's call. On earlier occasions, Iraq ignored initiatives to resolve the crisis put forward by Arab parties.

Let us carefully consider the Iraqi response to King Hassan II to discover the true motives involved.

In his answer to the Moroccan call, Saddam Husayn made several demands. The first of these demands was that the summit should be preceded by careful preparation. No one would disagree with Iraq over that point. Careful preparation for any summit goes about 75 percent of the way toward ensuring a summit's success. Therefore, the main topic on the summit's agenda should be Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

The second Iraqi demand was that an appropriate venue be chosen so that Saddam could take part in person. This is quite understandable. Saddam's emergence from his bunker and his departure from the country at this critical time is an adventure in itself, as Saddam maintains an iron grip on Iraq's fate. This request is therefore worthy of consideration.

Iraq's third demand was that all Arab issues be discussed at the summit. This condition is reminiscent of Saddam's famous initiative of 12 August in which, only 10 days after the invasion of Kuwait, he called for Israel to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and for Syria to withdraw from Lebanon, in return, Iraq would deal with the Kuwaiti issue in a way similar to that in which the Polisario issue [in Western Sahara] has been treated.

Yesterday, Saddam told a UK commercial television network that his initiative had brought the Palestinian issue to the forefront of international attention. This is not the place, however, to discuss this claim. The hard times on which Arabs have fallen hardly allow us the luxury of engaging in meaningless rhetoric.

As for Iraq's fourth demand, Saddam requested that the summit be held away from the threat of U.S. forces. It is in this demand that Iraq's veiled rejection of the Moroccan call becomes clear. Does Saddam Husayn seek a definite promise, in one form or another, from a party in which he trusts that the U.S. forces are not going to attack Iraq during the summit while Saddam is out of Iraq? Or does Saddam ask for more; that is, for the withdrawal of the international, and particularly the U.S., forces from the Gulf? Saddam may also be asking for a U.S. commitment to withdraw from the Gulf as a basic condition for Iraq's acceptance of the summit.

Whether Saddam Husayn is sincere in his request that the summit be held away from the threats to strike at Iraq, or whether he is raising this demand to give him a pretext for not participating in this last-chance summit, the Arab countries, for their part, should pose a clear and definite question for Saddam Husayn to answer: If the

Arabs agree to all of Saddam's conditions, then on what basis is Iraq going to the summit on the Gulf crisis?

The central issue in the Gulf crisis is Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, the return of the legitimate government to Kuwait, and the restoration of the status quo there to its situation before 2 August. Iraq's consistent refusal to comply with the Arab and international demand that it withdraw its troops from Kuwait and abrogate all annexation measures has been the rock on which all attempts to contain the Gulf war have foundered.

Is Saddam Husayn going to emerge from the depths of his bunker to participate in an Arab summit before spelling out his clear position on the Gulf war and announcing the withdrawal of his forces from Kuwait? This would simply mean that the summit would turn into an arena for vituperations, as President Husni Mubarak has made clear.

It would be to everybody's benefit to see the summit held under terms sufficiently clear to allow Iraq to return to the Arab fold as a positive and effective force. As long as Saddam Husayn is making demands, however, then the Arab world and the international community are entitled to ask Saddam to respond to one request before he boards a plane to fly off to the summit. That request is, to put it briefly, that Iraqi forces withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally. As the Moroccan king said, Iraq has no right to wipe Kuwait off the map.

Any summit held before Saddam makes a clear commitment regarding a withdrawal from Kuwait will not be in the interest of the Arabs. If a summit is held without this commitment's being secured, and if Saddam refuses to pull out of Kuwait, then the appropriate response will be for all the Arabs to stand against Saddam and force him to withdraw. We believe, however, that such a measure will not be taken under current Arab circumstances. Therefore, we fear that the divisions will intensify if the proposed summit is not preceded by very good preparations. Such preparations, to put it more briefly, should involve Iraq's declaration of its full and unconditional willingness to withdraw its forces from Kuwait and restore the situation there to what it was before 2 August.

### Iraqi Rejection Criticized

*NC1211100690 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Commentary by Mamduh Isma'il: "Saddam Turns Down Sincere Arab Efforts To Rescue Iraq"]

[Text] When His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco called for an Arab summit to discuss the Gulf crisis, the motive for this sincere Arab call was certainly a desire to avoid further aggravations in the Gulf situation. The call was made when international voices demanded the military option be used to compel Saddam Husayn to withdraw from the fraternal Kuwaiti state.

Known for his wisdom, perception, and jealous concern for higher Arab interests, his majesty the Moroccan king wanted to safeguard Arab security and to halt the flow of Arab blood and wealth. The Moroccan monarch's noble call had just been voiced when the Iraqi regime, as usual, rejected any Arab or international peace initiative. The Iraqi response was incoherent and inarticulate, and it lacked the proper style in which Arab monarchs and heads of state should be addressed.

This is Saddam's usual method of argument, which is due to two reasons. The first is that whenever Saddam is driven into a corner to reveal his true intentions, his response is obscure and employs empty phrases, void of any concrete response which can be discussed. The second, and more important, is that when His Majesty King Hassan II called for an Arab summit to save Iraq's people, Army, and existence, he was acting out of commitment to Arab and international legitimacy and to the Arab summit and international community resolutions. In other words, King Hassan wanted the meeting to be held on the basis of Iraq's complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government in Kuwait, so that it can be forgotten that the invasion and annexation ever took place. These are the real reasons underlying Saddam's rejection of the Moroccan king's call for an Arab summit.

If Saddam Husayn is ignorant of the ways and styles in which Arab kings and leaders should be addressed, and if he deliberately misunderstood the significance of this call, this is because he refuses to withdraw from Kuwait, or even to talk about his invasion of Kuwait. Today, he is taking the same stand he took on the Arab summit in Cairo on 10 August, eight days after the invasion. He claims that King Hassan II's call was sudden although he, and those traveling in his venturous orbit, are earnestly demanding an Arab solution. Saddam claims that the king's call was not preceded by consultations. This is really surprising behavior, confirming contradictions in the Iraqi regime's conduct. How can that regime demand an Arab solution and in the meantime reject an available opportunity to hold an Arab summit which aims to spare the blood of the Iraqi people and Army?

It is clear that the Iraqi president wants an Arab solution which agrees with his own greed and legitimizes his annexation of Kuwait. This will never happen, either at the Arab or international levels. If Saddam is wasting available opportunities for a peaceful solution one after the other, the situation will not continue for long. Havoc will soon be raised. If this happens, he will not find the time to refuse another opportunity for peace.

### Paper Questions Call

*NC1211214890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR reviews the call made by Morocco's King Hassan II for an extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the issue of the

Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait on the basis of the UN and Security Council principles and resolutions.

In an editorial to be published tomorrow, the paper asks why the Moroccan king called for an Arab summit that is already doomed to failure, especially as there are no signs of a relaxation or a change in Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's stand that would prompt King Hassan to make such a call, a call which Saddam promptly rejected because King Hassan had not consulted him about it.

AL-AKHBAR adds that the Cairo summit held on 10 August at the invitation of President Husni Mubarak did not get anywhere because of the Iraqi president's intransigence. It says that Saddam Husayn has not changed his stand since the first moment of the Iraqi invasion; it did not change even after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his country's desire for finding an Arab solution to this crisis and called for an Arab summit.

The paper notes that President Husni Mubarak has rejected holding an Arab summit that does not discuss Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of that country's legitimate government because it would then turn into a summit of abuses and vituperations.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AKHBAR says that the question of why King Hassan made this call remains, especially when one considers that had Saddam wanted an Arab solution he would have agreed to the resolutions of the Cairo summit, which the Moroccan king did not attend, or the Security Council resolutions.

### Sources Rule Out Arab-U.S. Summit in Riyadh

*NC1211134790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—High-ranking diplomatic sources at the Foreign Ministry have ruled out the possibility of holding an Arab-U.S. summit in Riyadh grouping President Husni Mubarak, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Saudi King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and U.S. President George Bush.

Some reports had suggested that the meeting would be held during the U.S. President's visit to Saudi Arabia to inspect the U.S troops stationed in the Hafar al-Batin region. The same sources pointed out that such a meeting would not suit the itinerary set for the U.S. President's tour of the Middle East, which will take him to Egypt and Saudi Arabia next week.

### Paper Views Bush's Visit; Prospects for War

*NC1011082590 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0435 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial "Expected Visit; Unshifting Position," AL-JUMHURIYAH notes the White House's announcement that U.S. President George Bush is looking forward to meeting President Husni Mubarak on 21 November. President Bush said that President Mubarak is a friend and a man who upholds the supremacy of the law and backs the efforts to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation.

The paper says that Bush's visit comes in the wake of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's current tour to ascertain the positions [of countries concerned with the Gulf crisis]. The paper notes that the United States has announced that it will send 200,000 more troops as well as 600 tanks to the Gulf region, a development that increases the likelihood of war.

The paper says that despite Saddam Husayn's intransigence, Egypt still favors a face-saving solution for the Iraqi president that may spare the region any possible destruction. Egypt, the paper says, is seeking a just solution through coordination among the Arab countries that stood up for legitimacy and denounced Iraqi aggression.

AL-JUMHURIYAH writes that the time is ripe for the UN Security Council to pass a resolution allowing the use of force to end the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait in case the current diplomatic efforts and peace initiative collapse.

The paper concludes by asking: Will Saddam Husayn wake up from his dreadful dreams before it is too late?

### 'Abd-al-Majid Returns, Views Damascus Talks

*NC1011194190 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo this evening from Syria following a two-day visit during which he headed the Egyptian delegation to the tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. In an arrival statement, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that the visit fell within the framework of the constant consultations among the three countries. He said that the Damascus meeting complemented the earlier meeting in Jeddah. He said that these meetings are very useful to all parties and demonstrate their desire for coordination, consultation, and the exchange of information on matters that concern the three fraternal countries as well as the Arab world.

'Abd-al-Majid pointed out that the three countries' positions are identical: They want a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis based on an Iraqi withdrawal and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government, and they want to save the region from the disasters of a destructive war. He said that the important meetings President Mubarak held in Cairo with senior officials from various countries as well as the meetings in a number of Arab countries provided opportunities for consultation and an exchange of views on this crisis. He expressed pleasure at the fraternal spirit that prevailed at the meetings among the foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, adding that agreement was reached on continuing the consultations. A third meeting

will be held in Cairo at a date still to be determined. Concluding his statement, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that President Hafiz al-Asad gave him a message for his brother President Husni Mubarak.

## British Military Delegation Visits for Talks

### Arrives in Cairo

*NC1111185390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1810 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—A British military delegation led by Air Vice Marshal R.A.F. Wilson, commander of the British Air Force deployed in Saudi Arabia, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a two-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, the British commander will hold talks with Air Force and Army General Command officials.

Asked by a MENA reporter about the current situation in the Gulf region, Wilson said: I would prefer to wait until I hear the Egyptian viewpoint [before answering the question]. The British military delegation was received at the airport by Major General Mustafa Shafiq, head of the Armed Forces' armament branch.

### Departs After One-Day Visit

*NC1211140190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1109 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA)—Air Vice Marshal R.A.F. Wilson, commander of the British Air Force deployed in Saudi Arabia, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning after a one-day visit to Egypt.

## Turkish Official To Discuss Military Cooperation

### Arrives in Cairo

*NC1211073290 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] General Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, minister of defense and war production, will meet today with Turkish deputy minister of state for war production Vahit Erdem, who arrived in Cairo last night to visit for several days. The two sides are expected to discuss military cooperation.

### Meets Mubarak; Delivers Message

*NC1211134890 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received a written message from Turkish President Turgut Ozal this morning. The message was delivered by Vahit Erdem, Turkish deputy minister of state for war production, during his meeting with the president today. The Turkish ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

### Departs After Two-Day Visit

*NC1311124490 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Nov (MENA)—Vahit Erdem, Turkish defense industry under secretary, left Cairo this afternoon after a two-day visit to Egypt during which he delivered a message to President Mubarak from Turkish President Turgut Ozal. He was seen of by the Turkish ambassador in Cairo.

## Reaction to Arens Remarks on Southern Lebanon

### Ministry Voices 'Concern'

*NC1111122890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1139 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has emphasized the need for Israel to abide by the resolutions of the international community, particularly the unanimous UN Security Council Resolution 425 for 1978 [as received] which calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement expressing extreme concern over a report on the Israeli defense minister's 8 November statement that Israel will not allow the legitimate Lebanese Government to extend its authority over the Lebanese south.

In its statement, the Foreign Ministry says that it views the Israeli defense minister's remarks as expressing Israel's intention not to withdraw from the Lebanese south. The security pretexts that Israel gives for this are untenable, the statement adds, for history has established that one state's desire to bolster its security and the seizure of other people's land by force are not compatible.

A responsible Foreign Ministry source said that there is a deep and urgent need to assist the lawful Lebanese Government in implementing the full provisions of the Lebanese National Accord Agreement that was signed in al-Ta'if and, among other things, calls for the extension of the state's legitimate control over all Lebanese soil.

The source said that the full implementation of that agreement is the only hope for the Lebanese adversaries, as well as for the international community, to restore unity, independence, and sovereignty to Lebanon.

### Paper Ridicules Remarks

*NC1111075990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0652 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR says that Israel is in the forefront of those parties that are both disappointed and dismayed by the current efforts to restore normal life in Lebanon. The reason for that, the paper writes, is that Tel Aviv will no longer be able to take advantage of the atmosphere of chaos and disarray that prevailed in Lebanon for 15 years and enabled Israel to invade Lebanon in 1982 and wreak havoc on it at will.

In today's commentary, AL-AKHBAR says that because of the harsh circumstances of Lebanon's civil war, no decisive action has been taken to force Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon, nor has the Lebanese Government been in a position to deal appropriately with agents who sided with the Israeli Army against their own people. But now the opportunity has come to purge Lebanon of such corrupt elements who have turned their backs on their own country in pursuit of their personal interests. The time has come, the paper says, to liberate the part of Lebanon that Israel is occupying by force and in defiance of every international law.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its commentary by ridiculing Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens' recent warning, in which he said that Israel is definitely not going to allow any Lebanese troops to deploy in the security strip. The paper says that the warning means the Israeli foreign minister is ignorant of the simplest rules of international law.

### Libyan Official Departs After Three-Week Visit

*NC1111140590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA)—Colonel Jum'ah 'Awad Idris, chairman of the Libyan Military Industrialization Authority, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for home this afternoon after a three-week visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Arab Industrialization Organization [AIO].

The Libyan official voiced satisfaction with his talks with AIO officials and said the two sides' views were identical. He also expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the visit and the attention he and his delegation received from AIO officials.

### Report Details Crackdown on Islamic Students

*JN1211200590 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Oct 90 p 1*

[Text] In a security sweep in various governorates over the past few days, Islamist students have been arrested ahead of next week's elections for student unions. Meanwhile, some Islamists have been killed.

In Cairo, security forces raided the districts of Imbabah, al-Ahram, 'Ayn Shams, and al-'Umraniyah, rounding up scores of suspects. They also broke into some mosques in Imbabah and sealed the al-Rahman Mosque with concrete.

In Bani Suwayf, security forces broke into al-Khilafah Mosque, killed Usamah Sabir, and detained 150 relatives of the Islamic group as hostages. Also broken into were al-Shadir and 'Abbad al-Rahman Mosques. In the ensuing clashes, ten persons were wounded by police gunfire. In Al Minya, security forces sealed off the governorate's approaches, combed the districts of Sultan and Abu-Hilal, and arrested 70 university students. In Al Fayyum, more arrests are being made following the detention of 25 members of the Islamic group.

In Asyut, state security rounded up 26 students and dismissed 97 others from Asyut University city.

In Tanta, state security dismissed scores of students from the university city, and restricted access to the university campus for veiled women students. Also, the activities of Islamic clubs at the faculties of commerce, law, science, and literature have been banned.

In Manufiyah, state security arrested 12 Manufiyah University students and banned activities by the Islamic clubs.

### Fugitive Jihad Member Arrested in Bani Suwayf

*NC1311064990 Cairo MENA in English 0610 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov.13 (MENA)—The Cairo Arabic morning dailies reported on their front-pages this morning the arrest of fugitive member of "Jihad," the underground organization suspected by the authorities of assassinating former parliamentary speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub. Sayyid 'Abd-al-'Aziz was arrested in a dawn raid in Bani Suwayf yesterday, about 80 miles south of the Egyptian capital.

Police have been searching for 'Abd-al-'Aziz since his sister, Hamidah, accidentally set off a homemade bomb while hanging out washing to dry on a rooftop 12 days ago, the papers said. The blast blew off Hamidah's left hand and led police to a cache of petrol bombs, ammunition, and material for making explosives, the papers added. [passage omitted]

## Libya

### Al-Qadhdhafi on Gulf, Terrorists, Israel

*AU1211151890 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 12 Nov 90 pp 192-198*

[Interview with Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Adel S. Elias, Siegfried Kogelfranz, and Hans Werner Kilz "in a desert tent near Sirte"; date not given, entitled: "The Oil Shaykhs Are Finished"]

[Text] [Reporter] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, where are we?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In a region on the Gulf of Sirte, which does not have a name, in the middle of the desert.

[Reporter] Could you be a bit more specific?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] That is enough information.

[Reporter] Will there be a war in the Gulf?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Nobody can tell. The decisive question now is whether we want to solve the problem militarily or peacefully.

[Reporter] What would have to happen for the crisis to be solved by peaceful means? Does Saddam have to leave Kuwait? Do the Americans have to leave Saudi Arabia?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Both. Saddam must leave Kuwait, and the Americans must leave Saudi Arabia. That is the only way for us to avoid war.

[Reporter] How is that to be achieved?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The United Nations Organization must double its efforts. The UN Security Council must meet continuously to forestall developments, instead of always lagging behind. The UN Charter must be strictly observed....

[Reporter] ... so no country can attack any other country?

[Al Qadhdhafi] Yes, the UN Security Council must prevent that. The crisis has become so explosive because the UN Charter was not observed. The U.S. arrogance and its intention to play the policeman everywhere in the world has aggravated the situation in the Gulf.

[Reporter] But the United States has the full support of the UN Security Council.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is regrettable that the Security Council even kneels to the Americans, instead of pursuing its own policy.

[Reporter] At first, the Saudis asked the United States for help against the Iraqi threat.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Yes, they called the Americans in to protect themselves against the Iraqi aggression. However, the fact that strong NATO forces are now deployed in the region exceeds every acceptable limit. It is in no way in line with Saudi Arabia's original request. The Saudis have thereby initiated their own fall. As far as Islam is concerned, the Saudis are already gone. The oil shaykhs are finished.

[Reporter] Why have the Arabs been unable to cope with this crisis themselves?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The lightning interference of the Americans has deprived the Arabs of every chance. While we were holding our summit meeting in Cairo to discuss Kuwait, thousands of Americans had already landed in Saudi Arabia.

[Reporter] You called upon Saddam to pull his troops out of Kuwait. He did not even react.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He does not trust his neighbors, neither Saudi Arabia nor the others. He fears that with the help of the Americans, the Saudis could follow as soon as he withdrew from Kuwait.

[Reporter] You suggested a meeting between Libya, Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. Is that supposed to be a last effort to prevent war?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I advocate a unity front between Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Yemen to isolate the conflict region. In addition, I suggested that Saddam Husayn and King Fahd should get together, no matter where.

[Reporter] Everything looks like war. You suggested that if it breaks out, the Arabs should destroy their oil resources and should send 50 million volunteers into war against the intruders.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If war breaks out, the consequences are disastrous; then it will be really disastrous for all.

[Reporter] What would be the frontlines of a war? The Iraqis are already talking about a world war.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I can assure you that the war would not be confined to a small region. It will also cover regions and places that no one is considering now.

[Reporter] All the regions where Arabs or Muslims live?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Not only the Arab-Islamic world but the whole world will be involved. No one can look on disinterested when a war breaks out.

[Reporter] In reality, the issue is oil.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Not only oil but much more is at stake.

[Reporter] What role does Israel play in this conflict?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not want to establish a linkage between the Kuwait crisis and the Palestinian problem. The Saudis are against the Israelis. The Iraqis are against the Israelis. Now the Saudis and the Iraqis have become enemies over Kuwait; nevertheless, both remain Israel's enemies.

[Reporter] If Saddam Husayn still wants to have a peaceful solution, should he not first release his hostages unconditionally? You said at one time that taking hostages contradicts "the application of tolerant Islamic principles."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I called personally upon Saddam to release the hostages; however, he does not trust the Americans. He believes that once he has permitted all hostages to leave, the Americans are no longer afraid and will attack him. However, my efforts have led to the release of many hostages.

[Reporter] Were you surprised by the fact that the Soviets and Americans are jointly taking action against Iraq?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] After all that has happened in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union—all this pickle—nothing surprises me anymore, not even the fact that they are now pulling together in the Gulf. However, that does not mean that Russia has become militarily weaker; militarily, it could still really achieve something.

[Reporter] Why do you consider the liberation of Eastern Europe a pickle?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Those who have read my "Green Book" know that I said 10 years ago that communism will collapse some day. However, the capitalists should not rejoice prematurely. The capitalists will also collapse some day—just like the Russians.

[Reporter] But Gorbachev is now looking for help from capitalism.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He cannot rule in the socialist or the capitalist way; his socialism has not resolved the problems. Nor will capitalism resolve them.

[Reporter] Gorbachev is worrying the Arabs. He has permitted hundreds of thousands of Jews to emigrate to Israel.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Despite these emigrants, we, the Arabs, above all I here in Libya, do not consider the Soviet Union our enemy. We still consider him a good friend. The Jews in the Soviet Union are now making trouble, and so he says that they should leave, and he gets rid of some of the problems.

[Reporter] Hasn't the whole of the Third World lost a pillar, as a result of the changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] That is true. The Third World countries must join forces to look after their interests themselves and to be able to hold their own. I call upon them resolutely to stand on their own legs, or else they will be the only losers of the rapprochement between the blocs.

[Reporter] Moreover, the capitalists now support above all the former socialists, and have hardly any money left for the Third World.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Correct. But let me say something else about the change in Eastern Europe. As a matter of fact, the masses apparently do not allow the state to rule them at will. The nations everywhere want to decide on their fate themselves. For example, Albania was a huge prison. Now the masses there have moved. Who would ever have thought that things would change in Albania? Or all these demonstrations in Beijing and in Moscow—all this shows that the people are no longer willing to submit meekly to state rule. Ceausescu was pushed into the grave.

All this is a road to the rule of the people which will also be able some day to do without political parties, and will possibly arrive at the result that we have here—people's congresses and people's committees which exercise their democracy and their rule directly, without political parties and other groups.

[Reporter] Well, we have certain doubts about the appeal of the Libyan road. It seems much rather that the Eastern European systems orient themselves toward the Western example.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] That is just their initial reaction, and it is also understandable. However, in the long run, they will only be able to solve their problems if they take their fate in their own hands. In America, too, the people will eventually move some day. Look at the poverty there. If things continue this way, America will eventually have a situation comparable to that in Lebanon.

It is impossible that a small section should rule the rest. Some day, everybody will fight against everybody else, and the fight will become increasingly bloody. Some day, those who are apparently so strong will also break down, just as pseudo-socialism has broken down.

[Reporter] Since we are philosophizing—we have the feeling that there is also unrest among the people in your own country. Has there not been a type of Libyan perestroyka? Formerly, you wanted to totally abolish money, and the dollar was even "the great Satan." Now you say that the citizens should become "bourgeois." Is that not a departure from the revolution of the first hour?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] By telling the Libyans that they should become bourgeois, I meant nothing else but that they should all live in prosperity. Our wealth must not remain in the hands of a certain group; it must be distributed among the entire populace.

[Reporter] It should not be as it was in Kuwait, for instance, or as it is still in Saudi Arabia.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Correct. The oil does not only belong to the Kuwaitis or to the Saudis and their ruling families. It belongs to all Arabs.

[Reporter] In a DER SPIEGEL interview nine years ago, you advocated German unity because "the German nation" was "in an unnatural situation." Last year, before the Wall was opened, you said: "Berlin is a colony now—how can the presence of the Four Powers still be justified?" What made you hold this view at such an early time?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It is good that you are broaching this topic. I considered it as important as our Arab unity. I congratulate the German people for having become one nation again. The fact that the wall broke down is a personal satisfaction for me. It was a shame for mankind, a shame for all the nations that were and are divided. It also hurt me that a nation—not only the German one—should remain under the victors' boots forever.

What happened to the Germans also happened to the Arabs. You lost a war, your country was divided and was torn asunder. Don't you remember? When I said nine years ago that the Germans should be united, and the wall should fall, not only the world laughed at me but also Germany.

[Reporter] That is correct.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I am also happy because the unification of Germany has also restored a certain equilibrium to the balance of forces.

[Reporter] What do you expect of it?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Following German unification, I recommended to my People's Congress to forget the reproaches and malicious statements exchanged between West Germany and Libya because of Al-Rabitah. We must now open a new chapter in our relations.

[Reporter] What has become of the poison gas factory the construction of which considerably burdened Germany's relations with its allies? Did it really burn down?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The whole thing was an evil Israeli-U.S. campaign. Psychological terror was used against us, which was instigated by the Israelis and the Jewish lobby in the United States. It is by no means the way it was represented.

[Reporter] We would like you to tell us how it really was.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I called upon the West Germans, the Italians, the Britons, and the Americans to come here. They should transport the so-called poison factory, which is no poison factory, to Tripoli and rebuild it there as they like. I call upon the Germans to send experts to investigate Al-Rabitah itself and find out what really happened.

[Reporter] What? The gas factory is perhaps in operation somewhere else. There are rather precise reports on a plant near the desert town of Sabha.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I do not have gas factories.

[Reporter] Not even subterranean ones, as claimed by Western secret services?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Rubbish. We built the plant in al-Rabitah. When everything became known, we said: Okay, we will relocate the whole thing, only by several hundred meters, and we will rebuild al-Rabitah with a mosque, a school, and houses for all people who work in this plant.

[Reporter] What kind of plant was it supposed to be?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Just a moment. The Americans put out a satellite picture and asserted: Look, this is a new plant for gas production. There are the workers, and there are the engineers. However, in reality this plant was only for the production of medicine. After it had burned down, we said: Okay, we will relocate it and continue construction. Now we have relocated it, and I can give you the names of Japanese companies that you can ask what is being built or produced in the al-Rabitah plant. The whole thing is an Israeli campaign to ruin our reputation.

[Reporter] But we have lists of companies that supplied plans and equipment. They were certainly not for the production of pills—but for chemicals with which nerve agents can be produced. German public prosecutors confiscated business papers of companies, the products and plans of which were used for the construction of the al-Rabitah poison gas plant.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Do you want to reproach me for negotiating with these companies? Why do you actually have such plants in your country?

[Reporter] Companies do business, also dirty business. This is how the market economy works.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, we unfortunately do not have the list that is in your possession. But I have another list. There you find 50 pharmaceutical firms which would confirm to you that they produce medicine in our country—in the new al-Rabitah plant.

[Reporter] The "Salzgitter Industriebau GMBH" is not a pharmaceutical company.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Before you punish me because I cooperated with Salzgitter, punish the Salzgitter Company for producing such things. Then your state should prohibit such companies. If you want to free the people from poison gas, there must be laws that prohibit such business transactions.

[Reporter] In Germany we have laws that prohibit the export of such goods. But they are circumvented. Many companies have rendered themselves liable to prosecution, an entrepreneur was already sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Since when have I been held responsible if an industrialist in your country violates your laws? How dare you criticize Libya, whether it produced gas or not? Is Libya the only country in the world that produces gas? Gas is produced in America, in Israel there are plants that produce gas, many countries in the world do this.

[Reporter] We are talking with the Libyan revolution leader. Therefore, we ask him. We would also ask Saddam.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] And I like to discuss this with you. I must defend my country, as every statesman defends his country. We want to live in peace and do not want to expose mankind to such dangers. Why do we permit the construction of nuclear bombs? Why can this not be prohibited in the whole world?

[Reporter] In this respect we agree with you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] If there are more such questions about al-Rabitah, I think that I will have to have more medicine produced, so that I can get rid of my headache (laughs).

[Reporter] We ask you to bear with us.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Why are the Americans permitted to produce nuclear bombs or chemical weapons and I am not? It is impossible that one state may do everything, while the others are not permitted to do anything. They only want to lull and terrorize Libya, so that it will not become so powerful. Thus, I do not need lists as presented to me by you, in order to prove to me what I have done.

[Reporter] You have said yourself that you would pay billions to everyone who helps you to get such weapons of destruction.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Right. As long as Israel is given a free hand to produce all sorts of weapons of destruction, chemical and nuclear weapons, I also have to strive for them, in order to be able to defend myself.

[Reporter] But disarmament is planned all over the world. The Americans and Russians have already started with it.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We build our weapons to defend ourselves. We are not even able to produce a single automatic rifle. Who gives us all the weapons? The big ones.

[Reporter] Yes, who armed Saddam, for example, so that he was able to invade Kuwait?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] He not only made purchases. With the help of America, Russia, and France, he acquired arms plants of his own long ago.

[Reporter] How far has the Islamic nuclear bomb progressed?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The idea of the Islamic bomb already died with Pakistani Premier Bhutto. Do not unearth Bhutto and the bomb. The idea is finished.

[Reporter] As Germans, we do not want to leave out the emotive topic of terrorism, even if it once again gives you a headache. You said that Libya supported terrorists in former times, but that it no longer does so because they only pursued their own objectives. How did you come to this decision?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I exercised self-criticism. For it is true: I formerly supported Wadi' Haddad because we believed that he was a Palestinian fida'i [spelling as published] (resistance fighter). We also supported him because we believed that he had the right to fight against the Israeli occupation forces. But when he hijacked civilian planes and blew them up, we discontinued our support.

We also supported Abu-Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the number two man in the PLO, and then we found out that he attacked civilian Israeli targets, which has nothing to do with resistance. Therefore, we discontinued this immediately. Our negative image is due to this former cooperation.

[Reporter] Are the IRA and the Red Army Faction [RAF] still supported?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We regard the Britons' presence in Ireland as colonialism. We are on the side of the Irish people, who fought against the British occupation. We supported them politically and will continue to support them morally.

[Reporter] Also financially?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] No, we did not support them financially.

[Reporter] Did the West German RAF get money or equipment?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have nothing to do with the RAF.

[Reporter] German unification, which you welcome so much, also brought many details of the State Security Service [Stasi] to light. There are documents from East Berlin which prove that a Libyan command blew up the "La Belle" discotheque in West Berlin—the act that resulted in the American bomb attack on you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I call on everybody to present such documents, but real ones.

[Reporter] Within the State Security's Main Division II, counterespionage, there was a Department 15—this stood for Libya. In one of the files there one can read that a stateless Palestinian by the name of Yasir Chraidi [name as published] was active "as organizer and inspirator on the instructions of the Libyan intelligence service." According to this file there was also another commando leader by the name of Abu-al-Qasim, called "dervish," who was responsible for murder attempts in Europe.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I have told you before: Please bring me the original document.

[Reporter] These are accusations that are contained in the document.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Still, I know of another document, which proves that all this has absolutely nothing to do with the Libyan intelligence service, but that it has been falsified.

[Reporter] So you regard the Stasi documents as falsifications?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course I do. Show me the original and I will show you where it was falsified. Following the collapse of Eastern Europe there are now many people who deal in documents. They offer you anything, whatever you want.

[Reporter] Do you at least still have the 1,000 tonnes of "Semtex" plastic explosives, which were supplied to you in the past by the communist Prague government for terrorist activities?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] I personally called President Vaclav Havel on the telephone and asked him: What did you really say in this connection? He denied it on the telephone and said: My statement has been distorted. Czechoslovakia has sent 1,000 tonnes of "Semtex" all over the world, including to Libya. The word "including" was removed, which gave it the meaning: 1,000 tones to Libya. This is a dirty campaign that has been directed against us, always linking us to acts of terrorism and violence.

[Reporter] Let us return to the Kuwait conflict. You have said that there is no link between Israel and Kuwait, whereas the Palestinians do see such a connection. In your opinion, what would have to happen with Palestine within the framework of a peaceful solution for the Middle East? You have personally suggested that the Jews should go to Alsace, to the Baltics, or even to Alaska. Were you serious about that?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Several wars have been fought because of Alsace and Lorraine in Europe. Since they lost World War II, the Germans renounced Alsace-Lorraine. Now that Germany has been reunited it might well happen

that gradually right-wing extremist forces or nationalists gain more power in Germany and say: We want to get Alsace-Lorraine back; we lost it in the war, and now we want it back—a buffer state might be useful here.

[Reporter] But we are only just about to guarantee the Polish Western border. Any idea of new border changes belong to the realm of fantasy.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Whenever there were conflicts in history, people tried to set up buffer zones between the litigant parties, such as Mongolia between Russia and China, Nepal between India and China....

[Reporter] Still, the Jews will probably not find the idea of playing a buffer zone somewhere very attractive.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Well, so why do they not move to Alaska, where they would be in nobody's way.

[Reporter] It was not such a long time ago that the Germans wanted to send the Jews to all kinds of places in the world, which resulted in the genocide.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But the Jews used to have a state of their own in Russia....

[Reporter] .... the autonomous region of Birobidzhan, which was the idea of another dictator, namely Stalin.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But they also used to live in the Ukraine and in the Baltic countries. Thus, the Jews could be Balts, they could be French, or Americans; why do they need a state of their own? Why do they not stay wherever they live, as citizens of those states?

[Reporter] Unfortunately, we Germans know this all too well from our horrible past—because in Hitler's Germany the Jewish citizens were annihilated.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are not talking about the past here, but about the present. What happened is over. Germany was divided as a result of World War II. The Berlin Wall was the result of the war. The state of Israel is also a result of the war, as are NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Now Germany has been united, the Berlin Wall has disappeared, and the Warsaw Pact is falling apart—why should another unnatural result of the war—the state of Israel—not also disappear again? The Jews are no longer persecuted, neither in Germany nor in any other place. So what reason is there for the continued existence of the state of Israel?

[Reporter] The state of Israel has meanwhile become a reality just like any other state in the region, and it cannot be removed by any power except through a war, which would also mean the end of those who want to destroy Israel.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Palestinians are as much a reality as the Jews are, which means that they have the same right to a state of their own.

[Reporter] This means that unless they want to go down together they must learn to live together.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] But the Palestinians were driven away from their country.

[Reporter] Even by now the Kuwait conflict has already driven away more people than the total number of Palestinians who were driven away from Israel.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Nobody supports the Iraqis' attack on Kuwait, and nobody denies that people had to flee from Kuwait. Nevertheless, this does not at all give the Israelis the right to steal the Palestinians' homeland. In the same way in which we challenge Iraq's right to incorporate Kuwait, we challenge Israel's right to occupy Palestine and drive its original population away.

[Reporter] This may be the Arab point of view, which has very little to do with reality. First of all, Jews continue to leave certain countries to seek refuge in Israel, and, second, Israel is a recognized state. It would be absurd to deny this.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Then let me ask you a question: Are the Jews really safe in Palestine? Are they not in danger there, since the Palestinians are fighting against them day after day? We wish them security, but in the way they are living there now, Palestine does not offer them any security, and they do not have any kind of guarantee there.

[Reporter] Nevertheless, it is a fact that they are there—and before long there will be four million of them.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Now let me say something in all seriousness to prevent even worse things in Palestine than have already happened. There is no other solution than the following: The Palestinians must be given the right to return to their homeland. They want a democratic Palestinian state for all citizens, both Arabs and Jews. As a Zionist entity only for Jews, Israel must disappear, and it must become a state in which all people share the same rights. Unless the Israelis are ready for this, there will be war, again and again, until this is achieved; the world will have to understand this. Those who are against it want war, and if the Israelis continue to reject this only possible solution, then they can have war. Yet this means that they also must assume responsibility for such a war.

[Reporter] Right now Israel is still living under the powerful protective shield of the United States. Do you think that this might change one day?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] As a result of the narrowing of the distance between the Russians and the Americans, Israel has lost its former strategic importance. In this area it is no longer important for America in terms of international politics. One day this will force the Jews to seek dialogue with the Arabs and to live together with them peacefully.

One day—maybe not even in a too distant future—America will go bankrupt and be unable to finance Israel even if it wanted to. It will be exactly the same situation that is currently affecting the satellites of the USSR, which can no longer be financed by Moscow. You may take this with you as one of my prophecies.

[Reporter] Can you also predict how the Kuwait conflict will develop—will there soon be war?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Iraqis must pull out of Kuwait, which is what we have always demanded. UN troops must move in, but not the Americans. They had better with their NATO alliances....

[Reporter] .... whom do you mean? The British and the French?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Certainly the English. They and the Americans must pull out of the Gulf, that is to say from the front-line area, not from all of Saudi Arabia. Islamic-Arab forces should gradually replace the Americans there. When 20,000 Arab soldiers are deployed there, 20,000 Americans should be withdrawn, until all Americans who are currently stationed there have been replaced; this is my proposal, which might still prevent a war.

[Reporter] What if war can no longer be prevented? What happens if the Americans fire the first shot from Saudi-Arabian territory?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Then, as I said before, Saudi Arabia is finished—immediately. It will then be completely destroyed.

[Reporter] By whom—by the Iraqis?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Of course by the Iraqis. Yet it will also fall apart from the inside. Then Jordan or Yemen can deal the final blow on the falling house of the Saudis. There are millions who have long waited for this moment, all those hungry people who want the riches that have been accumulated by the Saudis.

[Reporter] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, thank you very much for this interview.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Wait a moment! I would like to add something. We Libyans would like to ask Germany a favor, whose newly-won unity is so near to our hearts: As you know, in World War II the Germans and Italians also came to my country. Their Field Marshal Rommel fought his battles here as well. His troops and the Italians have spread an incredibly large number of mines all over our country. There are mines even where we are currently sitting. Even today people continue to die here, and Libyan citizens are crippled because they tread on mines. We have already asked the Italians for compensation, but they refuse to grant us any and refer to the Germans. Thus, I also call on Germany to provide compensation to undermine the Italians' excuse. We need your experts to finally liberate us from this plague. We will convey an official memorandum to the German Government in this connection; nevertheless, I am informing Reporter even now in order to prepare the German public.

## Government Denies Involvement in Chad

*LD1111154490 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Paris, 11 Nov 1990—The Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Paris issued a statement today on allegations by the N'Djamena government on the events in eastern Chad.

The statement, which was distributed to various French media, says the Great Jamahiriyah categorically denies that it has anything to do with what happened in eastern Chad. [The Great Jamahiriyah] is committed to all charters which have been agreed upon and the proof of this is that it went to the international court of justice with regard to the border dispute between the two countries.

The statement also affirms that the Great Jamahiriyah is responsible only for its borders with Chad and that it is not responsible for Chad's borders with other states. It reaffirms once more that what is taking place in Chad is a tribal conflict and a civil war taking place between the Zaghawas, represented by Iriss Deby [chairman of the Patriotic Movement for Chadian Salvation], and the Qaran represented by Hissein Habre. An Islamic battalion does not exist; it is a mere lie.

The statement says: While we affirm what was mentioned earlier, we advise the Chadians not to denigrate the name of Libya everytime their conflicts and their internal problems erupt in an attempt to convince others that these are not between the Chadians themselves.

The statement also says we will again state that this method of vituperation does not serve the development of relations of neighborliness and does not benefit Africa. Thus, we call for wisdom, logic, and dialogue.

## Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message

*LD1311112390 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Nov—The brother leader of the revolution has received member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister in fraternal Iraq, brother Sa'dun Hammadi, who handed him a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Brother Sa'dun Hammadi arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a brief visit to the Great Jamahiriyah as a personal envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the trustee of Arab nationalism, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi welcomed brother Sa'dun Hammadi and members of his delegation on their arrival at Tripoli International Airport. At hand also was the charge d'affaires of the Iraqi Embassy to the Great Jamahiriyah and a number of the Embassy staff.

### Egypt's Mubarak Arrives For Visit

*LD1311120390 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the ARE [Arab Republic of Egypt] president, arrived at the airport of the Gulf of Sidra on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was accorded an official welcome. The brother leader of the revolution headed those who came to welcome him. [passage omitted]

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak is accompanied by a delegation which includes: Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Kamal al-Janzuri the planning minister; Sulayman Mutawalli the communications minister; Safwat al-Sharif the information minister; Muhammad 'Abd-al-Wahhab the industry minister; Dr Zakariyah 'Azmi, the chief of the office of the president of the republic.

### Ethiopian Envoy Summoned Over Mengistu Remarks

*LD1111201290 Tripoli JANA in English 1914 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tripoli, al-Harth [November] 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation summoned the Ethiopian ambassador to great Jamahiriyah.

The Bureau demanded clarification regarding the report by the Zionist newspaper (JERUSALEM POST) that President Mengistu gave an interview to the paper, and that he declared that Ethiopia spends two thirds of its budget on confronting the rebel movement supported by Arab countries including Libya and Iraq.

Also the Bureau requested clarification that President Mengistu called for an alliance with the Zionist enemy to confront great Jamahiriyah and Iraq.

## Morocco

### King Hassan Address Aimed at Arab Leaders

*LD1111145290 Rabat RTM Television Network in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Speech by Moroccan King Hassan II from the royal palace in Rabat—live]

[Excerpts] Thanks be to God. May God's peace, prayers, and benediction be upon our master, God's messenger, his family, and friends. Dear people, I beg you today, as well as all my brothers the presidents, monarchs, and amirs of Arab countries in my capacity as an Arab citizen and an Arab official. There is no need for me to evaluate the situation that we are in. A number of indicators and analyses—if not all indicators and analyses—lead us to a dark and bitter conclusion. That is, the much hated and abhorred war between Arabs is now closer than ever. We can even now hear the sound of its drums.

While asserting the above as a reminder to all my brothers—the presidents, monarchs, and amirs—I would also like to address our Arab family in all corners of the earth and say to them: For more than two or three months, there is not a single one of us that has not thought—from early morning until bed time—of the strife in the Middle East, particularly on the shores of the Gulf. When we used to dwell on the subject of war we had to analyze it and interpret it.

All the phases of this war are projected in front of us. How is it going to be? How many soldiers are there here and there? How many weapons and forces that destroy weapons does this one and that one have? But, as the time approaches, we put aside our analyzing and contemplating and emotion gets the better of us. Our hearts and souls overcome us. This is because—let us suppose, God forbid, that war breaks out—who among us will not weep over the towns and vilages that will be destroyed? How can we bear to hear that there are thousands of dead, and on the opposite side twice that? How can we not tremble and become anxious and stunned when we hear that Baghdad has been hit or Dhahran bombed and when we hear that Al-Najaf was exposed to whatever it was that befell it and when we hear that the capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, or Manama of Bahrain or Dammam or Al-Kufah or Basrah have been hit, God forbid?

How many of us will keep cool and in control of our nerves? Which of us—kings, presidents, amirs, and officials—will remain in control of his nerves? Who among our people—men, women, and children—will not be overcome by fear? Which of the Arab peoples will not imagine itself living the day of reckoning, that frightening situation, which God Almighty described with the words: The day ye shall see it, every nursing mother shall forget her suckling babe and every pregnant female shall drop her load unformed. Thou shalt see mankind as in a drunken riot, yet not drunk, but dreadful will be the wrath of God. [Koranic verse]

How can we imagine that we will remain objective and detached like a spectator watching a soccer match? This team has scored a goal and the other team has scored another goal. Are we playing a game? Are we involved in a war the end and time of which we know? Do we know the time frame and scale of this war? Will this war be a classical war? No. This war will affect every household from the Atlantic to the Gulf. Even when this war ends, it will leave its consequences for years and decades. This war will destroy everything that is green and dry; it will affect everybody. This war will not distinguish between the aggressor and the victim. In my view, I quote a verse from the Koran that settles the issue. God Almighty says: And fear a trial which shall surely not smite in particular the evildoers among you, and know that God is terrible in retribution.

When this war erupts, during this war and after this war, nobody will be able to say that this is the aggressor and this is the victim, because this one was harmed and not the other one. [passage omitted]

Kuwait says it is a victim, and it is true Kuwait is a victim. Its land is being occupied. One wonders whether a war will harm only the aggressor. Likewise, Iraq says it is a victim, and that for years and particularly during the Iraq-Iran war, Kuwait, through its declared or implicit stances did not offer solidarity and good coexistence. Hence, Kuwait is an aggressor and Iraq is the victim. However, when this war erupts, can one differentiate between an aggressor and a victim?

I address our citizens, the citizens of the Arab nation as a whole—and I am not the one who addresses people—I am addressing my people and the Arab officials. There is no precedent in my method, neither in the past nor in the present, to indicate that, as it was done in the past, I overstep limits and address people directly. No, I address kings, presidents, and amirs and they, in turn, address, their people.

What is the expected thing then? What is expected, brothers, kings, presidents, and amirs? It is to give another a last chance for wisdom. Let us meet in a summit conference on the basis of what was decided by the international community. It is not possible, in any case, in the short run and in the long run, for Iraq to cross out with a pencil mark the Kuwaiti state and make it one of its provinces. It is also not possible for the Kuwaiti people to overnight become a people without identity and to become Iraqis with their feelings, thoughts, and national feelings. This is impossible, from the points of view of origins, reason, justice, and reality. Let us meet at one level in order to see whether there are measures that can eliminate the hatred and remove from our minds and hearts the fears surrounding some of us. Let us adopt from the international guarantees what must be adopted so that we give back rights to anyone entitled to them, so that Kuwait becomes Kuwait, and so that Iraq becomes a satisfied and satisfying member in our Arab family and our Islamic nation.

Thus, I call on you, with insistence and from the bottom of my heart, to hold a summit conference and, God willing, find the key or justification to good peace of mind, not bloodshed, God forbid.

However, if this war takes place, God forbid, it is divinely prescribed to take place and we have no other alternative except to fight it.

However, we are bound by our virtues, religion, and future—our common future—to try to avoid [war] and give peace a new chance.

When Morocco calls for an Arab summit conference—I do not say an emergency one, but an extraordinary and fateful one—she is inviting you to find even a small opening that will lead us to a comprehensive Arab platform to clear the air and find a solution to the current problem, as well as the fateful Arab cause, which is the liberation of Arab territories, including Holy Jerusalem.

Morocco—brother presidents, monarchs, and amirs—will be ready in a short period of no more than a week if you choose your second country of Morocco as a venue for the summit meeting. It will be ready to receive you in a week. If you choose to meet somewhere else, Morocco will be there, led by its first servant Hassan Bin Mohamed—the Moroccan citizen and Arab citizen whose religion is Islam, our common religion—to discuss whatever can be examined. [passage omitted]

## Addresses Youth Council

*LD1311134190 Rabat MAP in English*
*1205 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Rabat, Nov. 13 (MAP)—King Hassan II Monday called on the National Council for Youth and Future, whose creation was announced in the royal speech of last July 8, to seriously examine the promotion of youth in order to guarantee the serenity and stabiliy youth aspire to.

In a speech at the opening session of this Council, the sovereign underlined the need to guarantee employment oportunities to nearly 300,000 young Moroccans every year, adding that currently employment is annually provided to about 200,000 Moroccans.

By sparing the youth the spectre of poverty, the sovereign said, "We will have secured tranquillity and stability to every home and to each of our families and we will have guaranteed the homeland's stability. We will have enabled all to live peacefully and to pay tribute to the Almighty for his blessings...for as the prophet, peace be upon him, said, 'poverty can almost lead to disbelief'."

King Hassan II also said that such an ambition constitutes "the least of duties we can fulfil since honoring the citizen is not a luxury but an imperative duty that calls for national solidarity."

The sovereign further said that the objective behind the meeting was to put the Council on the track and dote [as received] it with structures that would enable it take action as soon as next January 1.

King Hassan II also announced that he had chosen as Secretary General of the council Lahbib el Malki, noted economist. According to the sovereign, the secretariat general is to meet at least twice a year and the sessions are to be presided over by persons chosen by the king.

Secretary General of the Council Lahbib el Malki is expected to present to the king, within the few coming weeks, the secretariat general organizing chart which is to include in its structures, among other things, the decentralization concern with a view to guarantee, as the sovereign said, effective participation of local councils that are to deal directly with the problem of there 100,000 jobs to be created.

### French Foreign Minister Arrives in Rabat

*LD0911215590 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Roland Dumas, the French minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Rabat today. He was welcomed at Rabat-Sale Airport by Abdellatif Filali, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and France's ambassador in Morocco, Jean-Bernard Merimee.

At the end of his visit to Morocco, during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II, the French foreign minister held a press conference in which he dwelt on the results of this visit.

French foreign minister Roland Dumas expressed during this press conference his pleasure the honor accorded to him to meet his majesty. During this meeting, talks revolved around a number of issues and during which views were exchaned on bilateral relations in the present international situation.

Regarding Moroccan-French relations, Roland Dumas indicated that these relations are firm, well-established, strongly-rooted, and permanent in all fields. They should continue and they should be strengthened. He also indicated that they should be protected from any passing incident.

The French foreign minister stated that in France there is a significant Moroccan community, as there is a significant number of French citizens in Morocco. This fact makes our relations extremely excellent on all levels. Likewise, there are excellent fraternal relations between the two peoples and between the leaders of the two countries.

Concerning the international arena, Roland Dumas indicated that both Morocco and France have an important role to play on the international arena regarding a number of current issues that concern international public opinion.

He indicated that during his visit to Morocco, he had a chance to meet his Moroccan counterpart and discussed with him at length a number of regional and international issues. He pointed out that he is satisfied regarding the talks with his Moroccan counterpart on the progress of the Sahara issue that is heading toward a peaceful settlement.

Roland Dumas touched on cooperation between the EEC and the Arab Maghreb Union [AMU]. He indicated that there are many meetings planned between officials on various levels. He also expressed hope that a war could be avoided in the Gulf region, and that the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories will find a way for a just settlement.

### Protests Against French Media Continue

*LD0911131290 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Rabat, Nov 9 - (MAP)—All the components of the Moroccan society are still denouncing the defamation and slanderous campaign against Morocco led by some French media since the publishing of the book 'Notre Ami Le Roi' by Gilles Perrault.

Thousands of cables of protest and indignation are daily addressed to the president of France as well as to the French prime minister and foreign ministers. The number of cables addressed to the French president from October 30 to November 8 amounted to 128,688, while the French prime and foreign ministers received 257,376 cables during the same period.

The cables by political leaders, presidents and members of various social, cultural and professional associations, members of the Consultative Council on Human Rights, MPS, local elects and other Moroccan citizens, all denounced this organized campaign directed at the Kingdom's sacred institutions and values and at the symbol of the nation, King Hassan II pointing out that such a campaign will jeopardize the long-standing Moroccan-French relations.

The campaign was also denounced by the Moroccan community settled abroad, particularly in Europe and the United States, as well as by the chief rabbi of Morocco Rav Yididia Monsonego, the chairman of the Moroccan [words indistinct] center in France David Cohen, and the chairman of the Association of Moroccan Jews in Great Britain Pinchas Toledano. [passage omitted]

## Sudan

### Government Denies Involvement in Chad

*EA1211123690 Khartoum SUNA in English 0916 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 12 November (SUNA)—The Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a statement denying Sudan's responsibility for the alleged recent attack and infiltration into the Chadian territories by Chadian opposition troops. The statement pointed out that the leadership of the Chadian armed opposition did not comply with an agreement they have made with the government authorities when they pushed their troops into the Chadian territories in violation of principles, customs, ethics, and (?commitment). It said the presence of the Chadian armed opposition in the Sudanese territories represented a complex situation inherited by the National Salvation Revolution from the defunct regime. The statement stated the following:

1. The Government of Sudan is not a party in the recent attack and infiltration into the Chadian border but rather condemns it.

2. The Government of Sudan reassures its commitment to its declared policy of maintaining good neighbourliness and not to allow jeopardizing the neighbours' security from the Sudanese lands.

Sudan will abide by all the agreements it had signed with sister Chad as it will be keen to take the due measures for putting such agreements into action.

## Ousted Leader Seeks 'To Topple' Current Regime

*AB1111113690 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 11 (AFP)—Sudan's ousted leader Ja'far Numayri said in an interview published here Sunday that he would seek support from Gulf and African states to overthrow the military regime in Khartoum. "I am planning to visit Saudi Arabic and other Gulf states as well as African states to seek help to solve Sudan's problems," Mr. Numayri, exiled in Egypt since being overthrown in April 1985, told the United Arab Emirates (UAE) daily AL-ITTIHAD. He said he was seeking support to oust the military junta now ruling Sudan. "Yes, we are working to topple this regime. In this connection I will visit Kenya and Ethiopia," Mr. Numayri was quoted as saying.

Sudan, Africa's biggest country, is facing economic problems after antagonizing Saudi Arabia and other Gulf aid-giving states by its sympathy for Iraq in the crisis caused by the August 2 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. "I regret to confirm that the Sudanese regime has become a tool of Iraq which could make our country a target for the force defending Kuwait and the holy shrines (in Saudi Arabia)," Mr. Numayri said. "We denounce the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and call on Iraq to withdraw its troops and allow the return of the legitimate Kuwaiti Government."

Mr. Numayri, himself a military man who ruled Sudan for nearly 16 years, said he believed the Sudanese people would support his return to rid them of what he called the "nightmare" of the present junta led by General 'Umar al-Bashir, who overthrew the civilian government of Sadiq al-Mahdi in June 1989.

## Political Committee Chairman on Political System

*EA1011104890 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 9 November (SUNA)—Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan, member of the Revolution Command Council and chairman of the Political Committee, has said that the opponents of administrations in Sudan do not discriminate between opposing the administration and waging war against Sudan. His excellency stressed here yesterday during a meeting with the trade union leadership that this trend had always adversely affected citizens' security. His excellency called for discrimination between what was legitimate and what was likely to lead to destabilization in the country for the sake of higher interests.

Briefing the trade unions on the political system yesterday, his excellency said earlier political differences had not been based on a particular program, interests, or principled causes but on personal considerations. Brig. 'Uthman pointed out that differing opinions between the sons of one people was natural and must be given due consideration for the sake of higher interests and to avoid conflict.

The chairman of the Political Committee said the changes sought by the revolution were not based on wishful thinking but on waging war against injustice and indifference. These changes were to bring about a situation that was positive to life in the country. He stressed that justice required impartiality embracing all areas of government operations and not only the courts.

Brig. 'Uthman said conflict between modern and traditional forces was a power struggle with no concern for harmonization or the benefits of Sudan's experiences. His excellency told the trade union leadership that the national conference on the political system had (?approved) the presidential system as the basis of authority in the country within a federal system as well as judicial independence and openness on fundamental issues. He said the conference participants had ruled out the multiparty system, the one-party system of government, and a transitional government. He enumerated the shortcomings which had accompanied previous experiences. He also pointed out that the transitional system, which had been tried twice in the past, had (?failed) to solve the country's basic problems.

Brig. 'Uthman stated that the consultative system on the political system that the conference approved had its own role [word indistinct]. He elaborated, saying that this system combined the advantages of the multiparty system through various departments and the advantages of the one-party system by using a single framework, as well as bringing into play popular participation, technical experience, and cooperation between modern and traditional forces. He clarified that nominations were based on recommendation, competition, and proposals. His excellency stressed that the political system had laid down checks to control the performance of the (?organizers) of lower level conferences and to supervise their commitment through delegating authority. He said that a major committee would discuss these issues as well as the nomination of the president and checks on his dismissal and removal.

## Rebel Returnees Join Popular Defense Force

*EA1211174490 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Nov (SUNA)—Member of the Revolution Command Council, RCC, and political supervisor of Equatoria Region, Brig Dominic Kassiano has announced that a huge number of the rebels who return from the rebellion movement have joined the Popular Defence Forces at Equatoria areas to defend the country against the outlaws' attacks.

He reaffirmed that the government will continue its efforts for realising peace in the country according to the recent recommendation of the national dialogue conference on peace.

### Iranian Technical Delegation Arrives 8 Nov

*EA1011120090 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Khartoum, 9 November (SUNA)—A technical delegation from Iran arrived in the country yesterday. The delegation includes experts from the Ministry of Construction Jihad in the areas of irrigation, roads, popular housing, and light industry. The Iranian experts will meet their Sudanese counterparts in the ministries concerned to discuss cooperation between the countries. The technical delegation's visit is a prelude to a visit of an official delegation of Iranian ministers.

Yesterday Dr. Ya'qub Musa Abu Shura, Sudanese minister of irrigation, met the visiting Iranian delegation and discussed the possibility of cooperation in irrigating agricultural projects, particularly the Wadi al-Muqaddam Project, which is scheduled to be irrigated from the [name indistinct] dam. On 10 November, the minister of irrigation and the Iranian delegation will tour the Wadi al-Muqaddam Project.

Yesterday Mr. Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, minister of housing, met the Iranian delegation and discussed implementing the Kosti-Renk-Malakal peace road, which will be financed by the central government in cooperation with regional governments and the population. The experience of the Ministry of Construction Jihad will be utilized in a joint engineering operation to construct the road, which will link the north of Sudan [words indistinct].

### Power Stations Opened in Kassala, Khashm al-Qirba

*EA1011121090 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] This morning Staff Brigadier Dominic Kassiano, member of the Revolution Command Council and chairman of the services committee, opened two power stations in Kassala and Khashm al-Qirba in the presence of Dr. 'Abd al-Mun'im Khawjali, minister of energy and mining; the governor of the Eastern Region and his two deputies for services and the economic sector; the Netherlands ambassador in Khartoum; and the director of the National Electricity Cooperation.

Staff Brig. Dominic Kassiano addressed the rally convened for the occasion, saying that the National Salvation Revolution came to save, build, and reconstruct. He said the purpose of his current visit was to open one of the revolution's projects to strengthen the power in the Eastern Region. He called on the citizens to rationalize the energy. He praised the Netherlands Government for its assistance to Sudan, which led to this project. [passage omitted]

### Governor Declares North Kurdufan 'Famine Zone'

*AB1011220090 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 10 (AFP)—The province of North Kurdufan has been declared a famine zone, the weekly NEW HORIZON reported, quoting the provincial governor Colonel Faysal Madani Mukhtar, who is a member of Sudan's ruling junta. The government said the situation, due to lack of rain, had begun to lead to an exodus of people toward such main towns as Al Ubayyid, Umm Ruwabah, An Nuhud and even Omdurman, which is part of the Khartoum urban agglomeration.

He said millet and sorghum harvests had been 80 percent destroyed in North Kurdufan. Average rainfall this year had been less than that in 1984, when much of eastern Africa including Sudan, and notably Ethiopia, suffered a severe drought, he said. International relief organisations have been alerted, the governor said.

## Tunisia

### Saddam Envoy Arrives With Message For Ben Ali

*JN1311104790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Tunis, 13 Nov (INA)—Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, President Saddam Husayn's envoy to his brother, Tunisian President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, arrived here today.

Sa'dun Hammadi will deliver a written message from President Saddam Husayn to President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali on bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arabian Gulf region. President Saddam Husayn's envoy last night delivered a similar message to Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

## Western Sahara

### Polisario Protests Actions of Spanish Embassy

*LD1011234290 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Western Sahara—The Polisario Front has made a strong protest to Spain, which handed over to the Moroccan Foreign Ministry three Saharans who had taken refuge in the Spanish Embassy in Rabat. Such a decision can only further worsen Spain's historic responsibility for the crimes committed against the Saharan people, says the Polisario Front.

According to the Spanish Foreign Ministry, the three Saharans who requested political asylum, freely left the Spanish diplomatic premises and are reported now to be in Al-Aidun, the Saharan capital.

## Kuwait

### Minister Reiterates Demand for Iraq's Withdrawal

*LD1011213890 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Shaykh Nuwwaf al-Ahmad, the Kuwaiti defense minister, asserted that there is no solution to the crisis of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait except through the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territories and the return of the legitimate Government of the State of Kuwait. He added that such a demand is not merely a Kuwaiti one but a demand on which countries worldwide have unanimously agreed.

In an interview with the press, published today in London, the Kuwaiti minister praised the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's firm stand on Iraq's treacherous invasion of Kuwait and its support for the legitimate Kuwaiti rights. [passage omitted]

### People Reject Demands of Iraqi Occupation Forces

*LD1111185990 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Nov [dateline as received]—Members of the Kuwaiti people continue to refuse to cooperate with the Iraqi occupation authorities and to reject all demands the Iraqi occupation forces try to force on them. Kuwaiti nationals who fled their country recently have told KUNA that "the occupation authorities have begun to force the Kuwaitis to sign official documents relinquishing ownership of their property of all types after confiscating their original personal documents." They added that the Kuwaitis have refused these demands as part of their civil disobedience campaign and have also refused all Iraqi demands out of their belief in the falseness of these demands. [passage omitted]

### Prime Minister Chairs Meeting in Jeddah

*LD1011213990 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1912 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[from the "State of Kuwait Television Message"]

[Excerpts] His highness the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, chaired a meeting in Jeddah this morning. The meeting was attended by a number of Kuwaiti popular conference members. During the meeting, ways and means of strenghening the struggle and national action for realizing the major and supreme aim—the liberation of our cherished homeland from the criminal Iraqi occupation, which is within the framework of the recommendations of the popular conference—were debated.

The meeting was attended by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi; and Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs Dhari 'Abdallah al-'Uthman. [passage omitted]

The secretary general of the Kuwaiti popular conference said the meeting will resume its work tomorrow morning—Sunday.

## Saudi Arabia

### Prince Sultan Visits Frontline Forces 9 Nov

*LD0911141590 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1217 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Hafr al-Batin, 9 Nov (SPA)—Second deputy prime minister, defense minister, and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, accompanied by the amir of the Eastern Region, His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Bin-Fahd Bin- 'Abd-al-'Aziz, and the commander of the joint forces and field of operations, His Royal Highness Lieutenant-General Khalid Bin-Sultan bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, and their highnesses the princes, made an inspection tour of the frontline in the northern region this morning. The second deputy prime minister, defense minister, and inspector general, and their highnesses the princes, were welcomed at the first position, where token units of the Saudi forces and supporting sisterly and friendly forces had gathered, by commander of the northern region Major-General 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Alkami, commander of the advance tactical command and commanders of sisterly and friendly forces.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz inspected the token units and heard a speech by the commander of the advance tactical command in which he pointed out the high morale of the Saudi and supporting forces, and their determination to execute their noble mission in defense of the homeland and in support of justice.

### PRC's Qian Returns to Jeddah for Second Visit

#### Meets Foreign Minister

*NC1211194590 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Nov 12 (AFP)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here Monday on an unscheduled visit, his second in six days, after talks in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

He met immediately with his Saudi counterpart. There were no official indications on the nature of the talks. But a Chinese diplomat earlier said that Mr. Qian "will brief Saudi officials on the results of his talks in Baghdad" with Mr. Husayn before returning home.

Mr. Qian may also be received by King Fahd after his meeting with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the diplomat said. Chinese diplomatic sources have described the visit to Baghdad as a success and said the encounter with President Husayn was "particularly important."

Mr. Qian travelled to Baghdad after visits to Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, where had had talks on Thursday with Prince Sa'ud. At each stop he called for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis that was triggered

by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2. The Saudi press Monday quoted Mr. Qian as saying that Beijing was "adopting a firm position on the need for an Iraqi military withdrawal from Kuwait and the re-establishment of the legitimate Kuwaiti government."

### Praises Government Stand

*LD1211164190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1537 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Nov (SPA)—PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has described the way the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz dealt with the crime of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the Iraqi concentration on the kingdom's borders as wise and rational.

In a statement to the press, published here today, he expressed his country's appreciation for the Saudi Arabian kingdom and its leader, the custodian of the two holy mosuqes, for their efforts on all fields with regard to the Iraqi aggression on the State of Kuwait.

He called on the Iraqi regime to implement the UN Security Council resolutions and to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kuwait.

He reiterated his country's attitude toward the treacherous Iraqi aggression and said that "China's attitude is unwavering in affirming the need for the Iraqi forces to withdraw from Kuwait and for the legitimate Kuwaiti Government to return to Kuwait." He praised the talks he has had in Riyadh with a number of Saudi officials during his visit to the Kingdom last week.

### Received by King Fahd

*LD1211221490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2154 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 Nov (SPA)—King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, received at his office in al-Salam Palace today PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his accompanying delegation. During the audience the Chinese foreign minister delivered a letter to the custodian of the two holy mosques from Chinese President Yang Shangkun. [passage omitted]

### Concludes Visit

*LD1211224490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2235 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 November, SPA—His Excellency foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Qian Qichen, and his accompanying delegation left Jeddah this evening after paying a short visit to the kingdom. [passage omitted]

### Yemenis Said 'Fleeing' Deteriorating Conditions

*JN0911154990 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 8 Nov 90 pp 1, 15*

[By Hasan al-Huzaymi in Jizan]

[Excerpt] Differences have mounted within the Yemeni Government on the one hand, and between the Yemeni Government and the Council of Representatives on the other, over the deterioration of economic conditions owing to the wrongful position of the Yemeni regime under 'Ali' Abdallah Salih toward the Gulf crisis.

A number of Yemeni brothers who arrived in Jizan fleeing the deteriorating conditions have told AL-YAWM that the Council of Representatives recently held two sessions, in the presence of government members, to discuss how to face the deterioration in the light of the halt of Gulf aid to Yemen, the return of 700,000 Yemenis from Kuwait and Iraq after the Iraqi forces had seized all their possessions and financial assets, and after the cessation of the Aden oil refinery's operations .

The government was forced to cut back institutions. The majority of deputies attacked the government's policy, and some members withdrew from the session after blaming the Yemeni Government. They joined the popular uprising that comprises thousands of the sons of Yemenis who are staging demonstrations roaming the streets of the capital, Sanaa, and other Yemeni cities, overwhelmed by angry feelings, denouncing the government's failed policy, and shouting slogans against Saddam Husayn and Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

A Yemeni citizen told AL-YAWM that the prices of food and other supplies have risen drastically in a manner unprecedented in Yemen. He went to say that tomatoes are now one riyal each and that okra is sold for one riyal. He added that a great number of Yemeni chieftains have rejected the course pursued by Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his government on the unjust Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. [passage omitted]

## United Arab Emirates

### UK Official Reviews Gulf With Defense Minister

### Military Issues Addressed

*JN1211194490 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Dubayy, 12 Nov (WAKH)—Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid al-Maktum, defense minister of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], met in Dubayy today with Thomas King, British secretary of state for defense, who is currently visiting the country.

They exchanged views on a number of military issues concerning the current situation in the region in light of the international developments of the Gulf crisis politically and militarily. They also exchanged views on the available

options to resolve the crisis and ensure the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Kuwait and the achievement of peace and stability in the region. The two ministers also discussed ties between the UAE and Britain and ways to enhance them in the various fields.

### Warns of 'Time Limit' for Saddam

*LD1211203690 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1923 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[By Charles Miller, PRESS ASSOCIATION defence correspondent, in the Gulf]

[Text] Defence Secretary Tom King warned tonight there was a "time limit" for Saddam Husayn to get out of Kuwait—and war was inevitable if he did not withdraw soon.

He arrived for a three-day fact-finding mission in the Gulf today and said the next few weeks would be "critical" in deciding whether the crisis could be resolved peacefully. He spoke out in the wake of Mrs Thatcher's tough declaration last week that the Iraqis must get out of Kuwait soon—a message she repeated tonight at her speech at the lord Mayor of London's banquet.

Mr King told local rulers that war with Iraq now looked close and it was "likely" that Britain would send further ground forces to Saudi Arabia. These are likely to include more Challenger tanks, artillery and infantry equipped with armoured fighting vehicles.

With sanctions showing little sign of biting, Mr King told the two leading rulers in the United Arab Emirates—Shaykh Zayid of Abu Dhabi and Shaykh Rashid of Dubayy—that "it seems that the time is running out for Saddam Husayn to get out of Kuwait". "People are not going to wait around for him to get out. We are not just going to sit and let the continuing pillage and atrocities that have been committed in Kuwait go on. It is entirely up to him what the fate of his forces and country is. The reality is we are not bluffing."

Speaking in Abu Dhabi, Mr King said there was a "time limit" beyond which the world was not prepared to wait for Saddam to pull out of Kuwait. "If there is a continuing refusal to recognise the justice and correctness of the world demand, then the only other option left is the military option, and that is what will happen" he stressed. "The question of whether there is conflict lies with Saddam Husayn. We must all pray that that is understood and that it is understood in time."

Saddam Husayn would be extremely foolish to see the huge scale of the military build-up in the Gulf and think it was just coming to sit in the desert. He repeated that he was against a battle for the leadership of the tory party. There must be "political strength and determination" behind the military presence, not confusion, he said. "The critical thing is that there is no misunderstanding whatsoever in Baghdad about our unity, about our resolution and determination to see the will of the United Nations prevails." Earlier, aboard the Royal navy frigate HMS London on patrol in the Gulf, Mr King had a first-hand taste of the extreme dangers ships could face when four RAF [Royal Air Force] Jaguars simulated an Iraqi air attack.

It was disclosed tonight that Royal navy ships in the Gulf are on security alert because of the fear of terrorist attacks. Saddam has repeatedly threatened that terrorists would be set on the west if hostilities broke out.

### Kuwaiti Defense Minister Arrives With Message

*JN1011151690 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1245 GMT 10 Nov*

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 10 Nov (WAKH)—Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad arrived here today on a visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. [passage omitted]

The KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY has reported that Shaykh Nawwaf is carrying a message from the Kuwaiti amir, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Shaykh Nawwaf today attended the graduation ceremony of the first batch of Kuwaiti volunteers in the UAE who have completed a full military training course.

### Received by President

*JN1011201090 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Nov (WAKH)—The United Arab Emirates [UAE] president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has received a message from His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, on the situation in the region in view of the continued Iraqi occupation of the State of Kuwait. The message was delivered by Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh Zayid this evening.

### Foresees Kuwait's Liberation

*JN1011192390 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 Nov (WAKH)—Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has said the zero hour to liberate Kuwait will arrive in the near future.

In a speech delivered at a graduation ceremony for Kuwaiti citizens taking part in the first Kuwaiti volunteers military training course, he added: The liberation of Kuwait from the enemies' filth, the protection of its sanctity and soil, and the security of its citizens will come in the near future and work for the day of liberation will never cease.

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad said: By occupying Kuwait, and through its repressive measures against the people in Kuwait, the evil Iraqi enemy thought it could kill the Kuwaiti people's resolve and dignity and destroy their belief in their land and leadership. However, the enemy, as well as the world, were surprised by the Kuwaiti

people's steadfastness and resistance against occupation and the fact that all citizens have stood united against injustice and occupation and that everybody rallied around legitimacy."

Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad stressed that the world takes interest in, and supports the Kuwaiti cause. He said: The world supports justice and right. Injustice cannot last for long, and aggression will be defeated. The day of victory is, God willing, not too far. [passage omitted]

[Riyadh Television Service in Arabic at 1800 GMT on 11 November 1990 adds the following: Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad saluted the Kuwaiti volunteers saying: Your are the vanguard and the good seed on which we pin great hopes, together with your brothers in the armed forces, for the liberation of Kuwait and the defense of its sanctity. God willing, more volunteers will follow so that together you will build a barrier protecting Kuwait's hopes and aspirations for the sake of a better future and broader outlook.]

### UN Envoy Clarifies Rejection of Iraqi Request

*JN1011140190 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] United Nations, 10 Nov (WAKH)—The United Arab Emirates [UAE] has not approved the Iraqi request to list an additional article on the agenda of the UN General Assembly's 45th session entitled "U.S. Military Buildup in the Gulf: A Threat to Arab, International Peace and Security."

Addressing the UN General Assembly committee which discussed this issue, Ambassador Muhammad Husayn al-Shia'li, UAE permanent representative to the United Nations, has said that this request aims at diverting attention from Iraq's aggression on Kuwait and occupying it.

The UAE representative clarified that the UAE delegation does not object in principle to any delegation's right to list any article it deems fit; however, the listing request must comply with the objective operations and the legal and procedural restrictions, foremost being the UN Charter. This condition is missing with regard to the article requested by Iraq.

The UAE representative clarified the reason behind his country's rejection of the Iraqi request. He said that, first, the proposed article claims that the buildup is "a threat to Arab and international peace" and explained that the competent UN organ to consider this issue is the Security Council and not the General Assembly according to the Charter articles.

The UAE representative added: Second, the proposed article talks about the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf, when everyone knows that these forces were summoned following Iraq's aggression on Kuwait and its threat to Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, and that the continued presence of these forces is linked to the continued Iraqi agression on Kuwait and the threat that it has created to peace and security in the region and the world, on the one hand. On the other hand, forces from more than 20 states were called up in accordance with every state's right to defend its sovereignty. This right is listed in article 51 of the Charter, which is nonnegotiable.

Al-Shia'li continued: Third, Iraq asked to list this article as an additional one in accordance with Article 51 of the General Assembly's internal system, which stipulates that additional articles should be important and urgent; however, these forces have been present since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. That is to say, they have been there for three months. The UN General Assembly has decided to reject and disregard the Iraqi request.

## Yemen

### Committee Condemns Saudi Practices on Expatriates

*JN0911154190 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] The Council of Representatives' Public Freedoms and Human Rights Committee issued a call today on the series of violations committed by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia against Yemeni expatriates in the Kingdom.

The committee said it has been following up these violations, starting with the arbitrary decision to deprive Yemenis of their acquired rights and the concomitant, unprecedented psychological, media, and harassment campaigns, which have led to the deportation of hundreds of expatriates and victimized more than half a million, who were forced to depart the lands of the Kingdom under inhumane circumstances after (?depriving) them of their rights and property, and after subjecting them to arbitrary practices, including physical and psychological torture.

The committee also said that hundreds of thousands of Yemenis are threatened with losing their property, funds, and rights, and are being subjected to various forms of terrorism. It added that the result of the forced deportation of expatriates is the presence of thousands of evacuees who are left homeless, in addition to thousands of Yemenis who were arrested and held in detention camps that lack the most basic sanitary conditions amid inhuman, harsh circumstances and without any legal justification.

The committee said it has been following with great concern the hardship of Yemeni expatriates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia—the suffering and torture, and the confiscation of funds of Yemenis and violation of their human rights, to the degree that the ugliness of the torture has sometimes reached the point of ejecting patients suffering (?critical conditions) from operating rooms. The committee appeals to all Arab and international organizations that care about human rights, and the International Red Crescent, to intervene swiftly to stop the ugly, inhuman practices to which Yemenis are being subjected in Saudi Arabia, to end their suffering, and stop all forms of oppression and arbitrariness practiced against them, especially since some organizations have confirmed the violations of the rights of Yemenis in Saudi Arabia.

The committee, moreover, condemned these barbaric practices, and said it will continue to follow up on all violations to which our brother Yemeni expatriates are being subjected in Saudi Arabia .

## Saddam Husayn Interviewed on Gulf Situation

*LD1211003890 London ITV Television Network in English 2235 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Interview with President Saddam Husayn by ITN Chief Editor Trevor McDonald in Baghdad on 10 November; Saddam speaks in Arabic with translation into English by an interpreter—recorded]

[Text] [McDonald] Mr. President, the invasion of a neighboring country with such calculated force and brutality is a very un-Arab thing to do, isn't it?

[Saddam] Would it be an English thing then, for instance? If it is not an Arab things to do, would it be a British way?

[McDonald] I don't think it would be a British way Mr. President, but I am asking whether it's not an un-Arab thing to do.

[Saddam] Let's agree that any aggressive act, or any act of aggression is not any of our traits. It is not characteristic of us. But it is characteristic of us to repel aggression, react to aggression. What happened was that the ruling family in Kuwait conspired against us. You might say that Kuwait was only a small country which would not take a country that could perpetrate conspiracy. But any party that decides to be harmful or to hurt any other party, then they would choose the way and manners—methods—that are compatible to their special ways and to their capabilities. But the former rulers in Kuwait knew what to do as the method to be harmful; as merchants themselves they are good at blackmail, they are good at exploitation, and they are good at destroying their opponents, the party they want to harm.

[McDonald] But Mr. President, the fact is that before 2 August Kuwait was an independent country and a member of the United Nations. Kuwait was an independent country. It had relations with your country. That is the fact. It was an independent country and a member of the UN.

[Saddam] That's right. We do not deny this with regard to the general order of things. Besides, these facts, or in addition to these facts, there are other facts which also constitute a legal and historical background which may stand opposite to this argument. If we ask international public opinion in general: Was it legal for this part of Iraq to have been severed from Iraq in 1913? Was it in accordance with the law? I am certain that the answer to this would be no. The severing of Kuwait was not done in any legal way but it was done according with the law that says might is right.

And if we leave things aside so that we may not be dragged into talking about the backgrounds in the manner that we referred to and concentrated rather on the events or developments closer to 2 August, immediately before 2 August, there were three signals to the rulers of Kuwait telling them that they were playing a very dangerous game when they were perpetrating a very grave and dangerous U.S. conspiracy here.

The first warning was given in May of this year here in Baghdad when we had the Arab summit conference attended by [Kuwaiti Amir] Jabir al-Sabah himself, and the warning was expressed in front of all Arab heads of state, kings, and presidents. We said to him that what you are doing to us was an act of war and if you do not mean to wage war against us then you have got to retract from doing what you are doing, otherwise, if you persist, we are going to consider it as being war waged against us. And this is a warning that was issued in front of cameras and it has been recorded both in picture and in sound and it was given in front of all the heads of state.

The second warning and the third warning was given in a speech addressed by Saddam Husayn in the midst of July as well as in a memorandum presented to the League of Arab States also in mid-July. So, whoever wages an attack against you and you have warned him or them against persisting in waging such an attack then you are left with no other alternative but to seek other means of perpetrating [as heard] or containing such an attack, and we said in our July warning to them that if you do not halt or stop this conspiracy against us then we would have to choose other means of stopping it. And this is what had to be done in order to rectify things.

At any rate, these matters, in order to bring them or to come to some mutually acceptable humane understanding, or human understanding about them, let us—we must, rather—choose or take or adopt a single criterion, a single standard, because if we adopt double standards or criteria that are not uniform—different standards in addressing these matters—we are going to fall into error. For instance, when you ask is it acceptable for a state to attack another state, obviously the answer is no. But if each issue is to be addressed in accordance with its background then the 2 August issue must also be taken against its own background. You know, for instance, that among the countries that have historically perpetrated more aggressions against other states are two, the United States and Britain. But if we were to ask the officials in the United States or in Britain about why those aggressions were perpetrated their reply would say well, those things happened according to their own backgrounds or circumstances. So, if such a reply would be the right one or acceptable, so if such a reply would sound acceptable or the right one then the 2 August issue, must also be addressed in this way because it has to be addressed according to its own background which would mean that we would reach correct and the right conclusions.

[McDonald] Mr. President, when your troops invaded Kuwait, went into Kuwait, did you think that the Americans would stand idly by and do nothing?

[Saddam] It didn't occur to us to begin with that this would be the first question that should be asked, but the first question in our minds was whether we were right or

wrong in this particular act or in this or that particular act which we chose to take. This was our first preoccupying to this question, a very firm conclusion, which was that we were correct and right in our approach, in our action.

[McDonald] But now, Mr. President, as a result of that action, you have the world uniquely ranged against you; even your friends the Soviets and the French, they say you must get out of Kuwait.

[Saddam] We respect the view of anybody who may have a view on the subject of Kuwait because the issue of Kuwait is a complicated one and we do not presuppose that whoever has a view that we must not be accepted or wrong. Because, if we were to take everything into consideration, against its own background, then we would think about the background of the development of the 2 August, the establishment, or the setting up, or the emergence of the interim government in Kuwait, the invitation to the Iraqi forces to come to their aid. And then, coupled with this, if we take into consideration also the conspiracy and the aggression perpetrated against Iraq by the family ruling in Kuwait before then, added to this, the historical background, the deep history of relations between Iraq, or of this area—all these matters will help us come to the picture, will help put us in the right picture and bring this to the right conclusion, which would be different from the conclusion, or the impression which you came up with to begin with. Which is why I can say that—as you said in your question—the world is uniquely standing against us, is not really accurate. But, if we were to say that there is a big number of states saying to Iraq that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait, then I would agree with you that that would be the case. Meaning, yes there is a number of countries, especially the great powers, the big powers and especially also, more particularly, the industrialized countries. They are saying this in accordance with a sort of general legal terms of criteria and also in accordance—looking at it from their own angle and in accordance with their own interests. But to say that the world is unified or united against Iraq is indeed not a correct thing to say. This is not just our impression. In the statements and the press of the United States and Britain—statements issued by parties in the United States and Britain—they themselves are sort of voicing their concern that the unity—so-called unity—against Iraq is perhaps suffering from a sort of split in accordance with the sort of general legal terms on which they base their unity with regard to the Iraqi action, and in accordance with which they also talked about how measures should be taken in order to respond to this action.

Why have we noticed or found that this sort of so-called unity against Iraq has witnessed some steps being taken as if to retract? The fact is that the United States and Britain pushed or goaded the Security Council into adopting hastily taken resolutions against Iraq and once the states of the world, or countries began to realize or to see or gauge things in accordance with the historical background of this issue, in accordance with the history of the relationship here they began to sort of—we began to witness changes in their attitudes in accordance with this background, and we began to witness some differences in the attitudes, in accordance with the interests of the countries and also with what is practical as seen by them.

[McDonald] There are no splits in the Security Council resolutions. There are no splits at all. There are no changes. All the countries say: Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait.

[Saddam] I didn't say that there is a split in their position. This is being said in the West. They are saying that there is a split. What is important to us as Arabs as well as Muslims, what is important to us is for dialogue to be conducted with us and then for resolutions to be adopted. You will notice now that the Security Council has now adopted almost 10 resolutions. So far, no dialogue, no real dialogue has ever been conducted with us. But in order to adopt a resolution blaming Israel for the criminal act against the Palestinians the Security Council sent an envoy representing it—the envoy was the [sentence unfinished].

In none of these resolutions adopted against us was Iraq contacted, was Iraq talked to or did it receive an invitation for dialogue. In order to take a resolution to blame Israel for the criminal act, for the crime it perpetrated against the Palestinians, the Security Council went into debate and debate in order to adopt that very mild resolution against Israel, and not only that, but the Security Council also—we also witnessed the visit made by the British foreign minister to Israel in order to negotiate with the Israelis, perhaps even beg the Israelis or appeal to them to accept this resolution. And in spite of all this Israel continued to reject the resolution, the very mild resolution adopted by the Security Council against it. So you see, this is the kind of double standard that can be seen in the behavior here of the Security Council toward two issues, the difference of time between which is only a matter of two and one half months, by countries that claim to themselves as being great countries, great powers, powers that are democratic, powers that work for freedom and liberty to prevail in the world. You see an irony there between these two situations.

Let me give you another example. When Israel occupied Palestine along with the other occupied Arab territories, and when it annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights by official decree, how many countries of the world supported these Israeli decisions?

[McDonald] Not many countries of the world supported it.

[Saddam] What happened? But nothing happened. Jerusalem is still occupied and annexed according to an Israeli decree, annexed to Israel. Isn't there an irony there, double standards clearly there in the behavior toward Arabs and toward Muslims? Don't you find only in this the measure, the high degree, of double standards

and injustice perpetrated by the West—and by the West I mean Western administrations—against the Arabs and the Muslims?

[McDonald] But surely, Mr. President, what the Israelis did is no measure of what a country like Iraq should do, and the fact is that the world now says that you must leave Kuwait. Are you prepared to do that? Will you do that?

[Saddam] We are ready to enter into deep dialogue as to the requirements for security in the region. You may not know that the United States of America was officially warned by us towards the end of 1989 that we want them, that they should stop perpetrating conspiracies against us because we had become certain that conspiracies were being perpetrated against us according to—this is documented and we were firmly sure about that. And the United States was also warned by Arab heads of states and the warning was conveyed to President Bush himself, in person, in June last. He was warned against the dangers that would result from their conspiracies against the personal life of Saddam Husayn. Do you know why this was done?

[McDonald] No, I do not.

[Saddam] Because the Government of Iraq would not accept for Israel to continue occupying Arab lands and turning the Palestinians into a homeless people and treating them in the bad way and unjust way that it is doing; and because Iraq continues to demand dignity, prosperity, and happiness for the Arabs and Muslims; and because Iraq calls for the Arabs to—and because Iraq calls for the wealth that is being squandered in the wrong places to be geared toward the benefit of the Arabs and Muslims. [sentence as heard] If things or matters were this complicated, as long as the issue is so complicated, why is it that the parties concerned and the world is not sitting down to conduct dialogue, to talk in order to resolve all the problems connected with the situation and find the right solutions, the solutions that would bring real, genuine peace to the area and establish stability, firm stability.

Therefore, you see that we call for a dialogue in order to find a comprehensive solution to all the problems of the region, because these problems are interconnected. These problems are interconnected and we have announced an initiative to that effect on 12 August.

[McDonald] Mr. President, the answer to that is that the world says that you must withdraw first from Kuwait. But may I ask you, may I put another question to you: How has the invasion of Kuwait helped the Palestinians? Because it has put them in a totally impossible position and it hasn't helped them at all. How did the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq help the cause of the Palestinians.

[Saddam] I do not blame you, because, professionally, as chief correspondent—or, you know—as a journalist, you are more interested in gearing an argument towards the objective which you want to reach. But, please forgive me. But, please allow me to try and put my case in the manner that expresses my convictions.

[McDonald] Sure. I am not trying to steer the conversation anywhere.

[Saddam] So, please be patient with me. And, I am going to reply to your question.

[McDonald] Thank you.

[Saddam] What is happening now? There has been a deep change happening since 2 August on the level of the international public opinion and particularly among high-ranking or big officials who are not really in political power. For the first time you see now there is talk of the interconnectedness or interrelatedness between economic, political, social issue in the region. For the first time you see talk, or you hear talk in a deep way of the reflection that the issue of Palestine has on all the other issues of the region. And for the first time we hear talk in a concentrated and deep manner in which people are saying that unless the problem of Palestine is resolved then there will always be added—in addition, that is, to the existing problems of the region—new problems that will come. So, you see, the Palestinian question has become now close to being in the forefront of the issues and once it is there in the forefront then it is necessary, it will become incumbent or imperative that this particular issue shall acquire the significance and the attention of being the first. Then the attention that will be given to this issue will be compatible with its place, with the way I am describing it, and the solutions for it shall be presented in the manner that will be compatible with the weight of this description. This is first.

Second thing, you cannot really prevent or halt the thief from doing his robbery or committing his robbery as long as there is in your own house a traitor, indeed someone who is collaborating with the thief for that theft, robbery to take place. So if there is in the Arab-Islamic house, if there are people who were prepared to sink into vice as deeply as the ruling family of Kuwait used to do—not only the ruling family of Kuwait but those who are of their kind, also collaborating with the United States and Zionism against the question of Palestine, against the cause of the Palestinians—so how can we imagine that the world is going in any way to pay any attention to the question of Palestine?

[McDonald] But surely, Mr. President, you can't be seriously telling me that Kuwait was invaded by Iraq to help the Palestinian cause.

[Saddam] Everything, every word I have said was a serious one. I am saying to you clearly, in the manner that I think you understood, which is that the conspiracy perpetrated by the rulers of Kuwait initially against us wouldn't have been perpetrated had Iraq not adopted the position it did with regard to the Palestinian question. In order to give you proof or some evidence which will comfort you, which will satisfy you, I shall provide you with a sound recording of a conversation conducted with

King Fahd, a telephone conversation which was made early in July, prior, of course, to 2 August, a recording which will show you how King Fahd is talking with some pain about the position adopted by Saddam Husayn toward Israel, in which King Fahd talks about Husni [Mubarak] of Egypt as a good man because he has adopted a different stand toward Israel. Through this I will have provided you with some evidence as to how interrelated is the issue of Palestine with the overall security of the region and, indeed, with the security of certain people in this region.

[McDonald] Mr. President, I would like to move the discussion on a little bit. How can you justify the atrocities committed by Iraqi troops in Kuwait, in your name?

[Saddam] Have you seen these atrocities yourself?

[McDonald] I have not seen these, but may I quote you some of the reports, Mr. President? One report speaks of scores of people being tortured and hanged at Kuwait University for opposing the annexation of their country. Another report speaks of 15-year-old boys being shot; an American woman married to a Kuwaiti talks about a pregnant woman being disemboweled. These reports have been coming out of Kuwait for some time. Do you know about these reports? Do they worry you? Have you heard about them?

[Saddam] What is certain is that I have not heard of any such acts being done. It is possible, of course, that in the same way as the western media is trying to fill the minds of people everywhere daily with lies about the situation, then by the same notion it is possible also that some false report may come out of Kuwait claiming or alleging the sort of things being done that you have described.

But let me say something to you. Now there is in the province of Kuwait an instruction which is valid there: Whoever opens fire at our soldiers, they will open fire back. They will shoot to kill. At the same time, any Iraqi from Baghdad perpetrating a theft or a robbery against a house in the province of Kuwait and he is caught red-handed he will be tried, he will be prosecuted. And the Iraqi law dictates the death sentence in such instances. It provides for the death sentence. And a number of Iraqi individuals from the capital, from Baghdad—or they may have been from al-Basrah or any other province—have, in fact, been sentenced to death because they have committed robbery against the houses of people in the province of Kuwait. This has happened. Why does the western press ignore this fact? It has been ignored because it reflects the just and disciplined manner in our position.

[McDonald] Mr. President, these reports of atrocities you see are encouraged by the fact that you have sealed Kuwait off from the rest of the world. Why don't you let us go in and see for ourselves whether these reports are true?

[Saddam] Yes, you are right. You are partly right there, partly right there. But you must remember that the province of Kuwait is now a military target for the U.S. forces there and for the forces that have allied themselves with these forces. So the whole province of Kuwait as well as the approaches to the province of Kuwait are now being prepared as a sort of full-fledged theater, battlefield theater, in anticipation of any offensive that may be waged, any attack that might be waged from the forces there. And you will know that under such circumstances countries usually take measures which include the prevention of journalists from coming too close to military installations, military places. And the British people, for instance, would know such details fully well because they lived it during World War II.

[McDonald] Can I move the discussion on to another subject, Mr. President? Does it worry you that the term Iraqi guest has now come to mean detaining people or detaining a person against his will?

[Saddam] It is certain that the kind of hospitality that we are extending would be difficult to understand, the true meaning of this hospitality would be difficult to understand, because of the fact that foreigners that are here now as guests are prevented from going, from traveling and they are being hosted against their will in installations, in vital installations here in our country, the purpose of which, or the objective of which is to try and halt any act that may be perpetrated against these places and then halt the war.

This is a measure that has not just been taken here in Iraq. This is not the first time. For instance, you must know that the United States, during World War II, put even its own citizens of Japanese origin into special encampments. Indeed, they were detained in these encampments not enjoying their full freedom. And I don't think I have doubts whether the United States, at the time treated those people in the Japanese encampments in the gentle way, as gently as we are treating our guests, the British, French, Americans, or Japanese.

Why are we calling these people guests? Because apart from the fact that part of their liberty is being halted [as heard] from them, is not being given to them, they are being granted every way of hospitality that the government can give. And if you see some of the requests that are being sent to us by them you would see for yourself how luxurious and detailed some of these requests are which would reflect the kind of treatment that they are receiving, which would be a reflection of the kind of situation they are living. In spite of the fact that we are living in a rather special sort of circumstance, in any case, we usually grant all their requests.

[McDonald] Mr. President, I am sure they are pleased with your hospitality, but they don't want hospitality, they want their freedom. And they charge that you are violating their fundamental human rights in keeping them here, in not allowing them to leave. That is what they want, their freedom.

[Saddam] Exactly, this is what they want and it is exactly what we wish for them. We agree with that. We agree with what they want. We are not perturbed by this

demand on their part because it is their human right. But the circumstance of the U.S. aggression and the Thatcher-Bush alliance that is being waged against us is the factor that has brought things to the level in which we live now. This is the problem. We ask ourselves, and we came to the conclusion as to how to impede any unwise act, any hasty, unwise act, and how we should create the right opportunity, the chance for dialogue and understanding to have its chance. So we have done a lot. We have done a great deal and among the things that we thought would be useful was for us to try to prevent a number of the foreigners from traveling, from leaving the country. I say a number because you see that we let the women and children go; we let them go with all the care and attention that we could provide for them. And whenever we felt that dialogue and reason began to sort of surface or finds its way through or peep its way through, even though its not really very serious, you see that whenever we feel that this is happening in any way then we would take measures to let some of them go. And with regard to Britain, the most recent example was done when Mr. Heath was here.

If you ask the guests whom you call or describe as hostages and prisoners—you see, these people whom you describe as hostages, if you ask them back home—those who went back with Mr. Heath or the group that went with Mr. Brandt—if you ask them did Iraq ask anything in return for their release, their reply would be no, that nothing was asked. So when Iraq does not ask for anything in return for their travel, for their going, this means, obviously, they are not hostages. If you ask them: Did Iraq or the Iraqis charge you with anything while you were there, prevented from travel, did the Iraqi authorities... or were you ever interrogated in Iraq, they would say no. So, they are not prisoners. So the description of these people... to describe these people as either hostages or prisoners wouldn't apply, actually. Again, to describe them as guests may not be fully applicable in the critical manner, or in the critical approach which you have adopted in your question.

[McDonald] Well, it was not intended to be a particularly critical approach, Mr. President, it was intended, again, to refer you to Islamic tradition: Guests are allowed to come and go as they please.

[Saddam] Yes, they are allowed to come and they are allowed to go. But if a certain circumstance dictates it or calls for it then they may not be allowed to go immediately.

[McDonald] Mr. President, Mrs. Thatcher of Great Britain says that even if you withdraw from Kuwait, you must be made to pay compensation for the damage that you have caused there. Do you take that warning seriously? She says you have been warned.

[Saddam] In any case, when Mrs. Thatcher says anything like this seriously then of course it has to be taken seriously. But let me put matters or the question to you, or the matter to you in this way: Mrs. Thatcher says this. Has she consulted with the world which she describes as being against us?

[McDonald] There is a lot of support in the world for that view.

[Saddam] No, that is not the case. You are a man in a very special position in the service of truth, and I belong to the Middle East but I also know things. I am an Arab and a Muslim and maybe there are people in the British Administration who disdain this description, who do not respect this description. But I am well informed; I am informed. So, to say that Mrs. Thatcher has support in saying this is not really true. I cannot accept this, because it has not happened. No, the situation is like this now, the situation is like this: Mrs. Thatcher took her suitcase and flew to Mr. Bush and they met alone, they had a private session, or maybe a meeting attended by others, I don't know, and they decided to invade the territories of the sacred places, the territories that are sacred to both the Arabs and the Muslims. Of course, they announced that they were coming here in order to defend Saudi Arabia against any Iraqi danger and, of course, there was a big lie there. And then, after that, they appealed to the world, they called on the world to support them. Parts of the world supported them and some didn't. Some refused. Some kept quiet. And some parties and countries were pressured by Mrs. Thatcher directly. We read her threats and they were threatened by Mr. Bush too and we read those threats; and they were threatened by the ministers or by the secretaries of state of both Mr. Bush and Mrs. Thatcher. Italy, Japan, and Germany were threatened. So you see, these are not small countries. These are big countries and they were threatened. They were warned. So, how can you expect them to respect the Arab and Islamic countries when they do not respect Germany, they do not respect Japan, they do not respect Italy. And they deal with Japan, Italy, and Germany [words indistinct] when they want to talk to them in the field of military, financial, economic field, through the radio. How can you expect them to respect countries of the Arab world and Muslim world?

Didn't you read these things? I read these things. I am a helpless citizen of the Middle East. I suppose that you have seen these statements. I must [word indistinct] to use a word which we need to be very specific about. I used helpless to describe it but I wasn't really very certain about it. What he [Saddam] meant was that we are people who are not weak in ourselves because we have the strength of God behind us, but who may be looked by others to be weak. We sort of are viewed to be weak by others.

[McDonald] From what you said this evening, you have no intentions of withdrawing your troops from Kuwait. Does that mean that this region is on the brink of another devastating war?

[Saddam] I talked about the importance of a comprehensive approach to all issues in the region and not a

fragmented sort of approach. I have talked about the importance of dialogue, the approach of dialogue replacing the approach of arms or weapons; and the importance of allowing security, trust, to replace threats and intimidation; and the importance of responding to reason rather than to jerky, hastily taken decisions, or jerky desires. So if all parties concerned were to remember the importance of these facts and sat together around one table we are confident that these parties will reach serious and deep solutions to all the issues, in the forefront of which will be the Palestinian question. In this situation, in circumstances such as that the so-called Kuwaiti issue will be discussed in the right course of action [as heard]. In such a situation, peace will have been achieved for everyone in the region and the region and its peoples will have become happy and we will have done international peace a great service.

May God spare us wars and the scourge of wars and may God spare all mankind the calamities of war.

[McDonald] Mr. President, thank you.

[Saddam] I am happy to have had this dialogue with you. I thank you truly.

[McDonald] Thank you, Mr. President.

[Saddam] Thank you very much, very much.

## Saddam Says Israel, Allies Hamper Peace Efforts

*JN1111203390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn has said that we are calling for peace but we are suffering from the absence of a real and comprehensive peace opportunity because Israel and its allies talk about peace but make it a cover to suppress nations' freedom and commit aggression against them. During his reception today of former Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, his excellency said: This is what the United States is doing. It is talking about freedom, human rights, and peace, but at the same time it is massing armies on the sacred lands of the Arabs and Muslims and bringing its fleets to the region in order to threaten Iraq and close the door to direct dialogue on basic issues among the parties concerned.

America is talking about the freedom that should be provided for the oil shaykhs to destroy the social, cultural, and human character of the region's peoples, but does not talk about the freedom of these peoples when it prevents children's milk and medicine from reaching an entire people. While it is talking about the freedom which allows the shaykhs to deposit hundreds of billions in their personal accounts, the United States is not protesting or even taking a serious position toward Israel when the latter kills Palestinian children, women, and old people and insults the Muslims' sanctities in Palestine and occupied them along with other Arab territories.

Leader President Saddam Husayn affirmed that there is a double standard in some states' vision and behavior when they talk about freedom and human rights. His excellency said: We are struggling to have one standard of vision and humanitarian conduct at the level of the sources of decisionmaking in the world. What concerns us is that human issues should be dealt with by the same standard, and there should be no difference between black and white, north and south, west and east, and Arab and non-Arab, except for the good work they do and their closeness to God.

In his statement, the leader president revealed that some big powers in this age have started to send signals of economic pressure, economic temptations, or military threats. The president wondered: What is the United States offering to promote man's cause through human dialogue? We have seen the United States threatening European states one after another in this crisis which is called the Gulf crisis. We have seen how it threatened and defined for states such as Italy, Germany, and Japan how much they should pay and the number of soldiers they must dispatch.

Leader President Saddam Husayn added: These are not the human values in which we believe and we are not prepared to submit to this course which is deviating from human behavior. We call for dialogue, direct meetings, and dialogues with parties concerned to solve all the region's problems. Thus we contribute in laying the foundations for a serious basis of world peace, not only in our region but in the world at large.

The president renewed Iraq's principled stands and its rejection of threats and blackmail. He said: We do not fear the size of the armies or the types of the weapons brought in by America. What we fear is only God the Almighty. We are also careful not to deviate from our course in the eyes of our people. We respect world public opinion regardless of where it comes from if it is devoid of whims and tendentious aims. We take the better course when we discover that it is so through dialogue even if this was not really our previous choice.

The president said: These are the principles which we believe in. It is only natural that these principles will meet with difficulties when we implement them. However, we are certain that they will be realized.

The president recalled that joint viewpoints toward the region's problems, discussing them, and offering solutions is the right path toward laying a serious foundation for world peace. Anything else means that others want to push issues toward aims that are not acceptable to God, that do not realize mankind's interests. The president asserted that the region's people's do not fear threats of aggression and they have a heritage of Jihad and culture to make them capable of resisting aggression and defeating the aggressors who will also have to face God's curse against them and their supporters.

For his part, Jorgensen voiced concern over the situation in the region and the threats of war that are overwhelming it. He said: I believe that a means of solving

this problem is to find a comprehensive solution for the region's problems, including the Palestinian problem.

Jorgensen voiced his agreement on the need to avoid double standards and said: Denmark and the Nordic countries and their sociological and socialist parties have always and still prefer equality among peoples and do not accept that one standard be applied to the Middle East and another standard to themselves. He added: We need a comprehensive solution and dialogue. We say that all states, groups, and parties concerned in the region must be left to find a solution for themselves.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim.

### UK Diplomat Ordered Out After Saddam Comments

*LD1211171190 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1645 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[By Tom McMullan, PRESS ASSOCIATION diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] A British diplomat has been ordered out of Iraq for allegedly using "inappropriate language" to Baghdad demonstrators, the Foreign Office said today. In a tit-for-tat move, the Foreign Office gave an Iraqi diplomat 10 days to quit London.

Diplomatic sources said Iraq had accused Mr. James Tansley, 28, a second secretary dealing with information, of making derogatory comments about President Saddam Husayn while addressing a crowd of demonstrators outside the British Embassy. A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Tansley, who has been in Baghdad since early last year, "said something that for one reason or another the Iraqis felt was inappropriate". He has 10 days to leave Iraq.

The Iraqi diplomat ordered to leave London was second secretary Wajdi Marjan.

Mr. Tansley was among diplomats who visited Kuwait in the early days of the invasion to try to assist British citizens. But the Foreign Office stressed this seemed to be unconnected with the decision to expel him.

Demonstrations have been taking place regularly outside the British Embassy since shortly after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2. British diplomats regularly receive petitions from demonstrators.

Shortly after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Britain announced the expulsion of the Iraqi military attache staff in London. The Iraqis then expelled the British military attache's staff in Baghdad.

### Brandt Reaffirms Need for Peaceful Solution

*JN0911185990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA)—Former German Chancellor Willy Brandt and his delegation left Baghdad this evening following a five-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, the former German chancellor said that during the visit he held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the developments of the situation in the region. He reaffirmed the need to reach a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and resolve other problems in the region through peaceful means.

Willy Brandt expressed great appreciation and thanks to President Saddam Husayn for his noble initiative of allowing a large number of German and European nationals who have been hosted by the people of Iraq to leave Iraq.

He described President Saddam Husayn's initiative of 12 August as a very important initiative for the establishment of a comprehensive and durable peace in the region. He was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and the German ambassador in Baghdad.

### Leaves With European Nationals

*JN0911195590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1906 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] In implementation of leader President Saddam Husayn's order to allow a number of German and European nationals hosted by the Iraqi people to leave Iraq, or to stay if they like, a large number of German and European nationals—Italians, Netherlanders, and Britons—left Baghdad this evening.

The leader president had ordered that 120 Germans and 50 citizens from other European states be allowed to leave Iraq in response to an appeal by former German Chancellor Willy Brandt. An IRAQI NEWS AGENCY correspondent said those German and European nationals left Baghdad aboard the plane that carried Willy Brandt back home.

### British Women Arrive To Visit Husbands

*JN0911200790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1948 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA)—Ten British women, whose husbands are British nationals hosted by the people of Iraq, arrived in Baghdad tonight on a visit of several days to Iraq. A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced on 31 October that families of foreign nationals hosted by the people of Iraq will be allowed to visit them if they so wish.

### Baghdad Radio Interviews British 'Guest'

*LD1011232990*

[Editorial Report] Baghdad International Service in English at 2100 GMT on 10 November broadcasts a three and one-half-minute recorded interview with British "guest" David Hyde from Yorkshire by an unidentified correspondent. The place and date of the interview are not given.

The interview begins with Hyde sending greetings to his family, reassuring them he is well and he notes: "In the evening, when I cannot go running, we have the pool of course. I do a lot of reading and whenever we get a new video in I watch it." He adds that "there is quite a selection of books here."

The correspondent goes on to ask questions about peace. Hyde suggests the world should consider people as being the most important thing and expresses hope that the situation can be resolved by both sides peacefully and without loss of life.

The correspondent asks: "Would like your wife to visit you?"

Hyde replies: "Would I like a visit from my wife here? That is up to her to decide. I personally would like her to be with me for maybe a week, or to get in contact with her. However, I am leaving that decision entirely in her hands."

The correspondent asks: "Well, is the world going without negotiations do you think?"

Hyde replies: "Negotiations are very important, obviously, and what one hopes for is fruitful negotiations negotiations where both sides are prepared to bend if necessary, so that a mutual agreement can be arrived at."

### RCC Says Summit Must Consider All Topics

*JN1111200690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1928 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA)—Leader President Saddam Husayn this evening chaired a joint meeting of the Revolution Command Council and the Regional Command [of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party] to discuss the sudden statement made by King Hassan II of Morocco, calling for convening an extraordinary Arab summit in Morocco. The meeting issued the following statement:

The call to convene summit meetings not agreed on in advance, used to always be preceded by broad consultations with Arab states, and great care was given to consult with the countries concerned on the principal topics to be discussed. Iraq—which, as it is clear from the content of the call made by King Hassan II to convene the summit and from reality, is the principal party in the subject which must be discussed—was not consulted.

If the parties concerned, and if those whom King Hassan II had consulted on the idea and timing of the conference which he called for, want to render success to that conference and remove suspicion that the conference aims at setting the political scene for the U.S.-Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, at the head of which is the arena of confrontation and belief in the Iraq of victory and glory—just as Husni's conference was the cover for bringing in the U.S. invasion troops to the region—then tradition and duty calls for giving special care to serious consultations among the principal parties concerned with the subject and with all Arabs in general, and that the conference should not convene under the pressure and threats of the foreign troops, which are desecrating the sanctities of the Arabs and Muslims in Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia].

It is also imperative to consider, when convening any conference for that end, the place and circumstance in which Leader President Saddam Husayn can attend and take part in such a conference. Without this, and without giving great care to the matters and considerations we have mentioned, the conference will be accused by the Arab and Muslim masses of being a cover that precedes the U.S.- Zionist aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation. Furthermore, it should not result in what may worsen and further alienate Arab ties and increase the opportunities of those who are fishing in murky waters to direct their spears against the Arab nation and the ranks of the sincere believers.

Also, for any conference that is held at this time to focus on the so-called Gulf crisis alone, to the exclusion of the Palestine question, the liberation of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories, and the other Arab issues, will only divorce results from their causes and distance the discussion from its natural and correct course.

### Former U.S. Attorney General Arrives in Baghdad

*JN1011173090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1708 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA)—Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit to Iraq lasting several days. He was received at the airport by officials of the Iraqi Friendship, Peace, and Solidarity Organization.

### Meets 'Peace' Group President

*JN1011211790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2047 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA)—'Adnan Dawud Salman, president of the friendship, peace and solidarity orgnization, received former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark today. Salman noted the anti-Iraq effort mounted by the United States and its allies as manifested in the military buildup and the inhumane cutoff of medicines and milk from the people and children of Iraq.

He declared that while our people believe in peace, they are nonetheless bracing themselves to repel aggression against their security and the sovereignty of their land.

Ramsey Clark, for his part, emphasized that the Americans are for the most part antipathetic to war, adding

that there is a public groundswell of opposition to a war. Mr. Clark said the U.S. Administration takes advantage of the American public's ignorance of the what is happening in the region to drum up support for the war through the media.

The peace movement in the United States, he added, plans to step up its activity to prevent a flareup in the Gulf. He noted that American popular delegations that have been to Iraq are now putting the facts before the American public to counter advocates of war.

### Says U.S. Making 'Error'

*JN1211114190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has expressed his rejection and condemnation of the presence of U.S. troops in the Arabian Gulf region.

In an interview carried by the newspaper AL-QADISIYAH today, he affirmed that sending additional U.S. troops to the region indicates that the U.S. Administration is making a grave error—it signals a bad beginning. Mr. Clark expressed his support for an Arab solution to the crisis, stressing that dialogue is the basis for international relations. He said that every crisis should be solved by those involved in it. If a crisis were to take place in the United States, only the Americans themselves would solve it.

He clarified that U.S. intervention in the Gulf region does not solve the problem, but complicates it further. The Arabs are capable of solving their problems themselves without any need for foreign intervention. Mr. Clark wondered about the principle of justice, which the U.S. Administration calls for. He said the Security Council issued a resolution of an economic siege on the racial Rhodesian regime and banned it from exporting chrome. However, the United States was the first country to break that siege. Is this justice?

Mr. Clark referred to the demonstrations calling for a peaceful solution which have been staged in various U.S. states. These demonstrations amounted to 50,000 people in Los Angeles and New York. Another 30,000 are preparing to stage a similar demonstration in another state. He said these demonstrations will prevent the administration from continuing its current policy and will eventually give in to American public opinion calling for peace.

Concluding his interview, he affirmed that there are many non-governmental organizations in the United States actively working to remove the U.S. forces from the region so that peace can prevail.

### Says Initiative 'Solution'

*JN1211170090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has urged further efforts in order to uphold the ideas spelled out in President Saddam Husayn's initiative declared on 12 August, which calls for resolving all the basic issues in the region.

In a statement to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, he said that the initiative contains two basic ideas: The first calls for dialogue and that all parties concerned sit together to discuss and settle their problems by means of agreement; the second states that peace is indivisible. He pointed out that the 12 August initiative is the immediate solution to the Palestine question, Lebanon's right to expand its sovereignty on its land, and the occupation of the Golan heights.

Mr. Clark stressed the need to adopt these two ideas—dialogue and an all-inclusive settlement, because the United States had dismissed the initiative out of hand. Furthermore, he characterized the initiative as flexible. He also said that the initiative defines the problems and provides the means to resolve them through dialogue and reason. The United Nations and all the countries concerned, therefore, should always bear in mind this important initiative.

Mr. Clark expressed his rejection of the despatch of foreign troops to the Gulf region. He said: I am against foreign intervention in the Gulf region and we oppose any military presence there. He called on bighearted people everywhere to exert their utmost so as to avoid the catastrophes that will accompany war and leave their mark on future generations.

He also described the unprecedented economic blockade enforced against Iraq as an unjust, discriminatory method. He said: We should question the enforcement of such a method.

### Meets Ramadan

*JN1211170190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, today received Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general.

The first deputy prime minister reviewed the hostile U.S. positions against Iraq, and the continued looting and utilization of Arab wealth by the U.S. for its scientific and industrial progress, at the expense of millions of Arabs who are suffering from hunger, backwardness, and poverty.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq's positions on peace are clear and detailed, but the U.S. Administration and its allies insist on rejecting negotiations and dialogue. He

emphasized that the massing of U.S. and foreign armies and fleets confirms the aggressive policy that rejects peace.

Ramsey Clark stressed the need to resolve the region's problems so that lasting and comprehensive peace might prevail within it, adding that the path of dialogue, negotiation, and peace efforts is the way to avert war. He emphasized that if war breaks out, it will be a destructive one with many negative repercussions. War damage will affect several countries and nations in this world, he added.

'Adnan Dawud Salman, chairman of the Friendship, Peace, and Solidarity Organization in Iraq, attended the meeting.

### Confers With Saddam

*JN1211212690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—His Excellency President Saddam Husayn today received former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark to discuss peace and humanitarian concerns of the Arab world and the world in general.

His excellency the president explained Iraq's stance on the question of regional peace and noted the need to address the Palestinian people's rights including sovereignty and statehood.

His excellency the president said: All of us should work for peace each according to his potential influence.

Should the situation erupt into battle—something we would not wish to happen—the Iraqis and the Arab nation will, for the sake of their dignity, have no choice but to triumph.

The measure of success, the president added, is not so much the weapons at the disposal of this or that party as it is the conviction with which the arms are used. The major and the lesser powers will then have to search for global peace starting with this vital part of the world.

For his part, Ramsey Clark proposed ideas and suggestions for peace which have aroused the interest of the president. His excellency expressed his appreciation of the willingness shown by peace groups in Europe and the United States to establish a sustained presence in Iraq as an obstacle to the forces of evil and satan [the United States] attempting aggression on Iraq.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, information and culture minister.

## PRC Foreign Minister Qian Arrives in Baghdad

### On Two-Day Visit

*JN1111091790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on a two-day visit to Iraq. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Foreign Ministry officials, and the Chinese charge d'affaires in Baghdad received him at the airport.

### Meets With 'Aziz

*JN1111131290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1252 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received Qian Qichen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China. The cordial relations between Iraq and China were discussed and views exchanged on the situation in the region.

Attending on the Iraqi side were Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf, minister of state for foreign affairs; the Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the head of International Organizations and Conferences Department. Attending on the Chinese side were the director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad.

### Holds Second Meeting

*JN1111191290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening met with Qian Qichen, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China.

During the meeting, which was the second today, the two sides continued their exchange of views on the situation in the region and discussed ways to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution for the problems besetting the region.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf, minister of state for foreign affairs; the head of the organizations and international conferences department; and the head of the Foreign Ministry's third political department. It was attended on the Chinese side by the head of the West Asia and North Africa department at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad.

### Concludes Visit

*JN1211142490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Nov (INA)—PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his delegation left Baghdad this afternoon, winding up a two-day visit to Iraq.

He was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, and the Chinese ambassador in Baghdad.

## Saddam Receives Cuban Envoy, Castro Message

*JN0911130790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1212 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has received Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuban President Fidel Castro's envoy, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, and member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo. Mr. Jose Fernandez delivered to President Saddam Husayn a written message from the Cuban preisdent. He also conveyed the concern of President Fidel Castro and the Cuban leadership about the possibilities of war in the region.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that he shares Cuba's concern and said the basis which Iraqi wishes to the region and the world is peace and freedom and dignity to peoples.

His excellency added that while Iraq is concerned for peace, it will audaciously fight the invaders' armies if they are involved in war against it. He said: Because war is not in the interest of the people of America, Europe, and the world, the invaders' armies will be defeated if they stage aggression, regardless of the harm that will be inflicted on Iraq. The U.S. and Western administrations which will make the decision to go to war and commit crimes will be defeated in their aggressive war in face of the willpower of the Iraqi people, the Arab nation, the Muslims, and all good people in the world.

President Saddam Husayn expressed indignation at Colombia's draft resolution [in the UN Security Council], stressing that this draft resolution is suspect and hostile to Iraq, the Arab nation, and humanity in general. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

Jose Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, is accompanied by a delegation comprising Prof. Rodrigo Alvarez Combras, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member; Giraldo Mazola, deputy foreign relations minister; and Alsifadis Adalfo, deputy chairman of the organization committee of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee's general department. [name and title as received]

## UN Urged To Ban Attacks on Nuclear Plants

*JN0911163490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] New York-United Nations, 9 Nov (INA)—Iraq, Jordan, and Yemen have jointly presented a draft law calling on the UN General Assembly to support the efforts of the disarmament conference [not further identified] to reach an agreement banning military attacks on peaceful nuclear installations.

'Adnan Malik, representative of Iraq, informed the UN General Assembly First Committee that anxiety is increasing because of the fact that an attack on nuclear installations will result in the emission of radiation whose effect could be equal to that of a nuclear attack.

While presenting the draft law on behalf of the three Arab states, Malik added that the group of experts set up by the UN secretary general after the Israeli attack on the peaceful Iraqi installations concluded that any deliberate attack on a nuclear reactor would discharge a huge amount of radiation into the air.

## Envoy in Washington Views U.S. 'Offensive,' UN

*JN1111150990 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Telephone interview with Muhammad al-Mashshat, the Iraqi ambassador in Washington, by an unidentified radio reporter in the studio; date not given]

[Reporter] How do you react to the fresh U.S. concentrations in the Gulf region and President Bush's statement that the aim now is to launch an offensive against Iraq? Do you think that this is just moral and psychological pressure or is it paving the way for an aggression against Iraq?

[Al-Mashshat] This is a fresh escalation by America. The U.S. forces that are already there are for offensive purposes. Now the basic plot to attack Iraq is being revealed. I would like to remind you that at the beginning, when he dispatched his forces in early August, President Bush said: We are going there to defend Saudi Arabia, and we are drawing a line on the sands. This means that he was going to defend Saudi Arabia.

We harbored suspicions regarding this issue from the start because there was no threat to Saudi Arabia. The Arab people as well as our Saudi brothers were aware that we had absolutely no intention to commit aggression against our Saudi brothers. We have a nonaggression pact with them signed in April 1989 and we had no problems with Saudi Arabia. Indeed, we coordinated oil policy with Saudi Arabia.

The offensive against Iraq is aimed at dealing a blow to the sincere Arab power which is working for the Arab causes and preventing Israel from expansion. Therefore, Israel is responsible for pushing America to strike at Iraq with the aim of implementing its Greater Israel scheme.

This explains the fact that here in America, the voices that call for striking Iraq are those of the Zionist lobby, be it on the level of the media, which are under the control of the Zionist lobby, or on the level of Israel's voices in the U.S. Congress. From the beginning of the crisis, all of them have been calling for the need to strike Iraq. Indeed, some of them called for striking Iraq with nuclear weapons.

Iraq wants to solve the problem first on an Arab level. The Arabs must contribute toward an Arab solution but America aborted the Arab solution, as you are well aware. Therefore, instead of dispatching diplomats to the region and to Iraq for negotiations, as the [Iraqi] foreign minister proposed, Bush is escalating the situation and wants to commit aggression against Iraq. This exposes the real American intentions, as we explained at the time.

Mounting a hostile act against Iraq will constitute a violation of international law. It is a criminal act and we hope that all the Arab people will oppose such an aggression. An increasing number of American officials now favor war. President Bush openly declared that we are sending these forces and strengthening them not to replace soldiers there but to buttress what we have with the aim of mounting an offensive. In fact, his action is flagrant contempt of the world public opinion because he has no mandate from the UN Security Council to carry out such an action. Therefore, we view it as an illegal action and a blatant act of aggression against Iraq.

[Reporter] What is your reaction to the United Nation's refusal to discuss Iraq's request to include the U.S. military deployment on the UN General Assembly's agenda?

[Al-Mashshat] This is regrettable, because the United States has a big influence on a large number of groups in the United Nations, and it has used all of its force and influence, just as it has used them in the Security Council. You know that throughout the history of the Security Council, no such stringent decisions were issued against any country. Also, such a group of resolutions—ten in all—was never issued in such record time. Why? Because the United States has used all of its forces, especially after the Soviet Union retreated from its previous policy and began to approach the West due to the domestic reasons—which everyone knows. Consequently, the United States felt it can have a free hand and pressure the various states to support these resolutions, and this is what had happened. For the first time, the United States started to play in the United Nations. In the past, the United States did not give any attention to the United Nations. It also refused to pay its financial contributions to the United Nations. Now, suddenly, after the transformations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the United States feels it can have the scene for itself, and it used its influence in this regard to stop the discussion by the committee to which the Iraqi complaint was presented. I hope the world public opinion would reconsider this issue, because what the United States wants to do will constitute a terrible disaster, not only for the region, but for world peace. This was clearly and splendidly put forward by His Majesty King Husayn on many occasions. Even before this escalation, I remember that he said: What has happened to the world? Why this madness?

We hope the world public opinion would understand the seriousness of the situation and the U.S. schemes to control the world, the Third World, and the sources of wealth in the Third World. We also hope the world will become aware of the danger of international Zionism, which is pushing the United States to do such things. If it stages aggression against Iraq, this will not only be an illegal act, but a criminal one, prompted by Israel in order to achieve Israel's objective of destroying Iraq in order to establish Greater Israel at the expense of the Arab people.

[Reporter] Thank you, Dr. Muhammad al-Mashshat, Iraqi ambassador in Washington.

## 'Aziz Attacks Bush Plan To Send More Troops

*JN1011142390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1338 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the U.S. President's announcement the day before yesterday that the forces he intended to send would provide offensive capabilities refutes the false justifications used by the United States, the Saudi rulers, Egypt's ruler, and their like when the U.S. Forces first came to the region.

In a statement to INA, he added: Bush promised the American people at the beginning of the events that he had sent his troops to the region to defend what he called the danger threatening Saudi Arabia and he also defined these forces' mission as defensive.

This is the false excuse used by the Saudi rulers to give a cover to the American occupation of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. [King] Fahd said the same thing during the meeting contrived by Husni [Mubarak] in Cairo on 10 August to peddle the American occupation plan.

The minister added that the U.S. President has exposed the whole game and makes those who have sent troops to the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf partners in the American plan to commit aggression against Iraq, contrary to these forces' claim that they went there to defend Saudi Arabia. He added: As we said from the beginning, these allegations are baseless.

The foreign minister urged the states that do not want to participate in the American aggression to reconsider their position and calculations and to withdraw their forces from the region if they actually do not want to contribute directly or indirectly to the American aggressive plan.

The foreign minister said that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's visit to the region and the American

President's decision to increase the American forces in the region confirm the aggressive and colonialist U.S. policy in the region. They also prove what we have always said, namely, that this U.S. policy is the reason behind the lack of peace, security, and stability in the region for several decades.

The U.S. secretary of state never thought of visiting the region before to discuss just and peaceful solutions to the Palestinian cause, although many UN Security Council resolutions have been passed on it. Nor has the U.S. Administration done anything about the violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and the troubles of its people. But James Baker does not hesitate now to make successive shuttle visits to the countries in the region and other capitals to arrange for the aggression to tighten control over the region's resources. When the issue is one of blood of human beings and peoples' legitimate rights, U.S. officials do not act, but when the issue concerns oil, colonialist interests, the interests of oil cartels, and colonialist objectives the U.S. officials act around the clock and travel from one capital to the other.

The minister concluded his statement by saying: This very obvious fact requires the countries that are not part of the colonialist U.S. game to review their stand and calculations, and to work seriously to tackle all the causes of the region in a comprehensive and a coherent manner to attain peace, security, stability, and justice in the entire region.

### Paper Says War More Likely After U.S. Election

*JN1211161790 Baghdad INA in English 1225 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 12, INA—THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER said here today Mr. Bush seems to be less unlikely heading towards war than three weeks after the beginning of the crisis on August 2. With the mid-term elections now out of the way, some are of the opinion that Bush can "concentrate wholeheartedly" on the Gulf crisis.

A paper editorial here today said at this point he is probably trying to rally the American people behind him and to prepare them for war.

His State Secretary James Baker, on and off the air between the Middle East and Europe, is in the attempt of pressuring the US allies to accept a military showdown.

The daily added that some Arab and Western diplomats in Saudi Arabia meanwhile, said Baker had to address, through [as received] privately, Saudi concerns over their country being an Iraqi target of retaliation if the US attacks Iraq.

The Saudis were reported to have expressed fear that their major oil installations would be levelled out by Iraqi long-range missiles and air strikes.

If Mr. Bush, driven almost exclusively by Britain's Margaret Thatcher and incredibly manipulated by Israel's lobbyists in Washington, decided to plunge his country and the entire Gulf region into a devastating war, he would be remembered for years to come as the only US President whose principles and way of life depended primarily on the destruction of another country and his own, the daily concluded.

### Commentary Says U.S., UK Out for Oil

*LD0911224390 Baghdad International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Long before the discovery of oil in Iraq and other Arab territory in the Middle East, the colonialist powers, especially Britain, had set an eye on the region as an important target for inclusion in the then vast British Empire. [passage omitted]

The current situation in the region testifies to the fact that foreign ambitions can be lethal, as the aims of the mass buildup of U.S. and other Western forces and their threat to Iraq proves. Definitely they are not here for the fair eyes of a bunch of shaykhs.

In fact, they are here for oil, and they are here to destroy the Arab power base and source of strength represented by Iraq. However, if the U.S.-Britain alliance and its backers persist in their evil acts and wage a military aggression against Iraq, the blow to their rotten plans would be much more powerful than that they may have gained. They would lose oil (?and all), and not a single American or Briton would be able to set foot in the area for a long time to come. Even the regimes they think to be so much counted on would be blown into thin air by the wrath of Arab people.

### Airways Manager Says Kuwait Flights 'Domestic'

*JN1211150190 Baghdad AL-QADISIYAH in Arabic 10 Nov 90 p 6*

[By Muhammad al-Yasiri]

[Excerpts] Mr. Nur-al-Din Safi Hammadi, director general of Iraqi Airways, has said that Iraqi Airways has maintained its membership in both Arab and international air transport unions despite attempts by some Arab airlines, among which was the defunct Kuwaiti company. [passage omitted]

Mr. Nur-al-Din Safi said Iraqi Airways has started flights to Kuwait from al-Muthannah Airport, which is considered an airport for domestic flights only, since Kuwait is an internal governorate. There are are five flights daily between Baghdad and Kuwait. [passage omitted]

The director general of Iraqi Airways has announced that the company had decided to start flights on a trial basis between Mosul and Baghdad and Mosul and al-Basrah to decrease the time period for travelers. These will be

started on Saturday. If they are a success, we will continue to run these flights. We have also given students a 50-percent reduction, and a 30-percent discount for military officials and internal security forces on domestic flights. Our goal is to provide the best services to the citizens and not profit. Our prices are much lower than the cost of traveling by car.

Regarding external travel, the director general said we now have deals to transfer foreigners in charter planes to their countries, paid in hard currency. We did the same previously when carrying foreign nationals. We will do the same now when transporting Sri Lankan and Vietnamese nationals. There are large numbers of them; therefore, continuous flights are needed in large planes. In this way, we will be realizing good revenue in hard currency and we will be breaking the air siege when our planes land at foreign airports. [passage omitted]

## Saddam Chairs Meeting; Rice Prices To Rise

*JN1111123290 Baghdad INA in English 1150 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 11, INA—President Saddam Husayn today presided over a meeting to discuss some affairs pertaining to the economic issues, particularly marketing agricultural crops, after his excellency received information on sluggishness of some marketers in marketing grain through the state.

During the meeting, it has been decided to increase prices of rice for this season retroactively to those who marketed their crops. A higher committee was set up to consider placing accurate mechanism to implement this decision. Present at the meeting were Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice-chairman of the Revolution Command Council; Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy premier; and other senior officials.

## Debate Continues Over Acceptance of UN Envoy

### Conditions Cited

*TA1111055790 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Nov 90 pp 1, 8*

[Report by David Makovsky in Jerusalem and Allison Kaplan in Washington]

[Excerpts] Israel would be willing to receive a personal envoy of the UN secretary-general for a general discussion of the Arab-Israeli conflict, if it was assured that the Security Council would drop the issue of last month's Temple Mount killings, senior officials in the Prime Minister's Office told THE JERUSALEM POST last night.

Under this "compromise," Israel would receive Jean-Claude Aime, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's personal envoy, instead of a delegation dispatched by the UN specifically to investigate the Temple Mount killings. Aime is a frequent visitor to Israel, senior officials note, and was most recently here after the Rishon Leziyyon killings last May.

By receiving Aime, it is believed that Israel would avert the convening of 164 signatories of the Fourth Geneva Convention to discuss Israel's human rights treatment of Palestinians. [passage omitted]

On Friday, Israel's ambassador to the U.S., Zalman Shoval, met with White House Chief of Staff John Sununu.

Senior officials in the Prime Minister's Office say that the success of a compromise depends either upon an understanding that the members of the Security Council agree to drop future action against Israel over the Temple Mount or that the U.S. agree to veto further Security Council action on this issue, including acquiescence to a meeting of the Geneva signatories.

These sources admit that Israel has not yet been assured a U.S. veto in return for accepting the compromise. Since it remains uncertain if the Aime compromise would be acceptable to other members of the Security Council, a U.S. veto might be essential.

"We cannot accept anything that is a function of Security Council resolutions on the Temple Mount investigation or which would ensure further UN involvement on the basis of those resolutions," a senior official said. [passage omitted]

Israel wants to avert a Geneva signatories meeting, as such a forum—which has not convened in 41 years—would mean that Israel stands accused by the entire international community of violating human rights and not fulfilling the humanitarian requirements of an occupying power to protect the Palestinian population.

Israeli officials also expressed concern that a Geneva signatories forum could snowball into yet another Security Council condemnation of Israel. The PLO reportedly intends to ask the Security Council this week to convene the Geneva signatories immediately.

### Cabinet 'Probably' To Reject

*TA1011200190 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1915 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] In recent days, contacts have been held between the United States and Israel in an attempt to resolve the controversy at the United Nations over the Temple Mount incident. THE WASHINGTON POST reports today that the U.S. Administration has suggested that Israel accept a UN secretary general's envoy, who would arrive to discuss relations between Israel and the Palestinians.

Our Washington-based correspondent Ya'ir Stern reports that Ambassador Zalman Shoval advised the cabinet to give serious thought to the U.S. proposal, in order to allow the issue to be taken off the Security Council's agenda. [passage omitted]

Our political correspondent 'Imanu'el Halperin reports that continuous contacts have indeed been held in recent days between Israel and the United States, and compromise ideas have been exchanged in an attempt to terminate the controversy around the Security Council resolution.

Political sources have noted, however, that the cabinet will probably be unable to accept the compromise proposals, which are a function of the condemnation resolution. The issue is not included in the agenda of tomorrow's cabinet meeting, but it may be raised in the framework of current briefings.

### Session Reviewed

*TA1111122090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Report from the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem by Ze'ev Kohen]

[Text] Besides discussing the absorption of new immigrants in the education system, there were no surprises at today's cabinet session. Foreign Minister David Levi confirmed that Israel is holding contacts with the United States on the arrival of a UN envoy. The foreign minister explained that Israel would not allow a UN envoy to come here by virtue of the Security Council resolution to probe the Temple Mount events. If the nature of the mission is changed and an envoy representing the UN secretary general comes here for general talks, Israel will receive him cordially. Israel is not deliberately rejectionist; for instance, we received Jean-Claude Aime four months ago, when he visited after the killing of the Arabs in Rishon Leziyyon.

Transportation Minister Moshe Qatzav spoke in a similar vein after the cabinet session:

[Begin Qatzav recording] Regarding an envoy whose terms of reference will be the Security Council resolution—either the one that discussed Jerusalem's status or another that mentions any other sovereign Israeli territory—I believe there is no room for discussion of this

matter and that we have no business welcoming such an emissary. We have previously received delegations on behalf of the International Labor Organization, for example, a delegation that discussed the condition of the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. This, however, was essentially different. [end recording]

Internal security matters were also broached, particularly the higher frequency of stabbings in Jerusalem. Yet the suggestion that compulsory draft into the Civil Guard be instituted was not raised, so that it seems that for now solutions will be offered by the security forces individually as warranted.

An issue to which the ministers reacted with grave concern was the attempted infiltration from Jordan. Health Minister Ehud Olmert says that the increase in the number of infiltration attempts is a very serious phenomenon:

[Begin Olmert recording] It is no secret that events in the past 12 months with respect to infiltrations from Jordan have been a cause for concern in Israel. They were exacerbated due to the fact that the current mood there borders on systematic instigation against Israel, coupled with a call for jihad, which is openly and freely made in Jordan. When all this comes in conjunction with an incident like the one several days ago involving a squad four of whose members were actually members of the Jordanian defense establishment—this obviously raises deep concern. [end recording]

These were the main issues that were broached at today's cabinet session. There was also a heated argument between the prime minister and Housing and Construction Minister Ari'el Sharon regarding leaks from the cabinet session, but to discuss that would be gossip.

### Levi Announces Acceptance

*TA1211101390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Our correspondent Ze'ev Kohen has just reported that Israel will receive the UN secretary general's envoy, Jean-Claude Aime. This was announced by Foreign Minister David Levi during a meeting of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Minister Levi emphasized that there is absolutely no connection between the envoy's visit and the Security Council resolution, and that this visit is pursuant to Aime's earlier visit to Israel.

### Bans Official Comment

*TA1211185190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Foreign Minister David Levi has issued a directive that there be no official comments on the government's decision on the visit by the UN envoy to Israel. The foreign minister himself issued a brief statement in Hebrew following his appearance at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today.

### Says U.S. Understanding Restored

*TA1211204590 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Interview with Foreign Minister David Levi by Knesset correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir following the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session on 12 Nov; in the Knesset building in Jerusalem—recorded]

[Text] [Levi] Our activity is currently focused on reaching understanding and cooperation with the United States, and if possible also with the UN secretary general with whom we have maintained correct and even good relations in the past. Upon entering the Foreign Ministry I received his envoy, Jean-Claude Aime. The talks, as well as the results of that visit, were good. Now too, we are not in the habit of rejecting the arrival of a UN secretary general's envoy. We do have, however, a position regarding the UN Security Council's resolution, and it is one of attacking and rejecting this miserable anti-Israeli decision.

[Ahime'ir] In the current contacts and talks with the United States, has an understanding been reached that the U.S. UN representative will veto any other Security Council resolution on the Temple Mount issue?

[Levi] No, I cannot discuss details, nor can I make a commitment for one move or another on behalf of the Americans. I can only say that the deliberations which have been conducted under my guidance, daily and intensively, and at the most senior levels in the United States, have resulted in good progress. We have restored the basic understanding which is vital in relations between our two countries. I, for one, am content.

### Government, Parties React

*TA1211121790 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Report from Knesset by Dov Gilhar]

[Text] Jerusalem and Washington searched for an honorable way to get off the high horse which Israel and the United Nations mounted after hardening their positions. The search lasted 10 days and nights, and it seems that a solution was found today. Israel has agreed to receive an envoy dispatched by the UN secretary general, Foreign Minister David Levi informed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee here on the first floor of the Knesset. The announcement on a U.S. agreement to the compromise proposal that was worked out between Jerusalem and Washington was received this morning.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1200 GMT on 12 November adds that Levi told the committee that Aimee would arrive in Israel in the coming days. "On leaving the meeting, Levi however refused to openly confirm the existence of an accord with the United States. He said that for the past 10 days there have been continuous talks with the Americans. We are acting to prevent an operational resolution against Israel in the Security

Council, which calls for coordination and cutting differences between us and the United States, and we are making a great deal of progress in that field, Levi said."]

The compromise contains three main components. The entire proposal is a diplomatic attempt to bring about the dispatch of an envoy on behalf of the UN secretary general, while leaving Israel in a reasonably honorable position, at least in regard to its positions. The first component: Israel is prepared to receive an envoy sent by the UN secretary general, but not on the basis of the resolution, which we reject, the foreign minister said. The secretary general will send UN Assistant Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime, whose mission will be an extension of his visit last June. That is, this will be stage two of the earlier mission, which is not linked in any way to the UN resolution on the Temple Mount.

The second component: The Americans will act to remove the Temple Mount issue from the Security Council's agenda.

The third component: Coordination between Israel and the United States will be restored on all issues linked to the Security Council.

It appears that in the coordination efforts, which lasted 10 days, a serious effort was made to draw positions between the two countries—which were upset in the wake of Israel's dispute with the United Nations—closer.

Our correspondent Natan Gutman points out that the U.S. commitment does not include the imposition of a veto on a motion by the nonaligned, under which the signatories to the Geneva Convention should be convened to discuss events in the territories. Nevertheless, the United States says that it would act to change that decision.

Foreign Minister David Levi, who decided on the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee as the forum to disclose the agreement, said that under no circumstances could we accept a UN envoy who would come on the basis of the pitiful UN resolution, which blamed us and denounced us as one-sided, while completely ignoring the roots of the events on the Temple Mount, which led to violence by an incited mob at a holy site.

There was reaction from both the political right and left to the foreign minister's announcement. The right, of course talked about surrender. That was Moledet Knesset Member [MK] Rehav'am Ze'evi's reaction. Foreign Minister David Levi said in response to the claim that this compromise is identical to the UN resolution itself that there is no similarity. Had we accepted an envoy on the basis of the previous UN resolution, we would in fact have admitted that the denunciation is justified, but we reject the condemnation out of hand, Levi said.

The left welcomed the proposed compromise and said it should have been reached earlier. That is what MAPAM [United Workers Party] MK Ya'ir Tzaban said. We hope it will receive the blessing of the UN secretary general, he said, and in saying that Tzaban brings us to the main point: The UN secretary has still not made an official response to the compromise proposal. Nevertheless, official sources in Jerusalem expect the United Nations to accept the proposal worked out between Jerusalem and Washington and to agree to it.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 12 November adds that a meeting between President Herzog and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has just ended in Tokyo. "The UN secretary general told the president that Israel must make all efforts to prevent a deterioration in its relations with the United Nations and that he, the secretary general, must act within the framework of the UN resolutions."]

### UN Secretary General To Visit

*TA1311053590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar will visit Israel, probably in January, at the invitation of President Hayim Herzog. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the invitation was handed to the UN secretary general in meetings they told held last night in Tokyo.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] The UN secretary general has long planned a visit to Egypt in January, and it is likely that he will add Israel to his tour. An official in the secretary general's entourage here in Tokyo confirmed the invitation to us, but Herzog's entourage refuses to comment on it. The president conferred last night with the prime minister and the foreign minister after his meetings with the UN secretary general. Herzog probably made the invitation to Perez de Cuellar because the UN secretary general is known as sympathetic and understanding and because his visit can solve differences and clear up the situation in the wake of Israel's determined position. Israel is ready to receive the secretary general or an emissary on his behalf as long as the visits are not linked to Security Council Resolution 672. [end recording]

### UN Envoy Discusses Invitation

*TA1311063590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Telephone interview with Yoram Aridor, Israel's UN ambassador, by Hayim Zissowitz—live]

[Text] [Zissowitz] Good morning, Ambassador Aridor.

[Aridor] Good morning.

[Zissowitz] First, we would like to clarify something. Is the invitation to Perez de Cuellar, which was extended by President Hayim Herzog, meant to replace the invitation to an emissary on the secretary general's behalf?

[Aridor] The president's invitation to the secretary general to visit us is independent of the Israeli Government's initiative to invite an envoy on behalf of the secretary general to Israel to resume Mr. Aime's mission of June 1990.

[Zissowitz] Criticism has already been voiced here of the formula proposed by Israel, to which the United States apparently agrees, and it has been said here that it is unreasonable to restrict Jean-Claude Aime's mission and to prevent him from investigating the Temple Mount events or the security of the Palestinians. Is that feasible to you?

[Aridor] The invitation to Mr. Aime is an Israeli initiative that is not linked to Security Council Resolutions 672 and 673, which refer to the Temple Mount events. I stressed that the invitation is for the resumption of Mr. Aime's mission of June 1990 in order to make it clear that there can be no connection between the invitation and the previously mentioned resolutions. The Government of Israel refused to receive a delegation based on those resolutions. That continues to be its position, and it is not changed by the invitation to Mr. Aime.

[Zissowitz] In your view, will all the Security Council members and the UN secretary general agree to that formula and give up the demand to dispatch an inquiry committee here?

[Aridor] I can assure you that not all members of the Security Council will agree to Israel's policy. For example, Yemen is a member of the Council, and I assume it would not agree. Cuba is also a member and will not agree. The point is that a positive response to the invitation does not require the agreement of the Security Council. That is the basis for Israel's political move. To implement the invitation we need the agreement of the UN secretary general and coordination with our friend the United States. That coordination is being implemented successfully.

[Zissowitz] Does that mean there is agreement by the United States and by the UN secretary general?

[Aridor] I can only say that there is coordination with the United States, and if the UN secretary general agrees to the Israeli appeal, it means there is his agreement as well.

[Zissowitz] Does that also mean that Perez de Cuellar is giving up the intention to convene the signatories to the Geneva Convention?

[Aridor] We must be precise about that. In his report, the secretary general raised that possibility to the Security Council, because he did not see himself as authorized to decide on his own about convening those countries. The Security Council debate on that issue has begun but has not ended. In the meantime, the Israeli initiative is to be implemented, and we should be pleased that it is having a positive effect in the United States and on the UN secretary general.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0600 GMT on 13 November carries a similar telephone interview with Ambassador Aridor, in which he adds that Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is due to visit the region "in December." Aridor adds: "The secretary general will always be a welcome guest in Israel. I suppose his visit will be a friendly one."]

## Sharon Urges 'Ouster' of 'Illegal' Arab Residents

*TA0911123990 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Nov 90 p 18*

[Report by political correspondents Sarah Honig and Michal Yudelman]

[Text] Housing Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday called for the immediate ouster of thousands of West Bank and Gaza Arabs residing illegally in Arab townships within the Green Line.

Speaking at Herut headquarters at Metzudat Ze'ev, Sharon said that these illegal squatters are a constant source of ferment in such regions as the Triangle area, where the stoning of Israeli cars and other acts of terror are increasing in frequency.

Sharon said that thousands of Gaza Arabs have taken up residence in al-Tayyibah and that hundreds of others live in al-Tira and Qalansuwa. "Is it any wonder then," he asked, "that night after night roadblocks are being constructed in the Triangle, that passage through the Nahal Iron area is becoming increasingly dangerous for Israeli vehicles, and that Israelis are simply not safe in regions that no one can call the 'occupied' territories.

"There is no reason for these Arabs to be allowed to continue their illegal residence in these areas, a fact which is known to everyone and which doesn't cause anyone to bat so much as an eyelid. These thousands of illegal residents must be expelled forthwith before we lose control of a significant slice of Israel's territory," he concluded.

## Arens Sends Warning to King Husayn on Attack

*TA1111082790 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Nov 90 p 8*

[Report by Bradley Burston]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Moshe Arens sent a sharply worded warning to Jordan's King Husayn late last week, after four Jordanian Security Police took part in a thwarted terror attack with Jerusalem as its apparent target.

The warning, delivered through U.S. diplomatic channels, stated that Israel viewed the Thursday border penetration as the most serious such incident thus far, and demanded that King Husayn tighten his control over Jordanian internal security, particularly regarding his armed forces.

Last week's incident was the latest of over a dozen clashes this past year between IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops and infiltrators along the Jordanian border. Members of the Jordanian military have taken part in six terror raids in the last 15 months. [passage omitted]

## 'Terrorist' From Jordan Infiltrates Border Post

### Soldier Killed

*TA1311092090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] A reserve soldier was killed last night when a terrorist attacked an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] post near the Allenby Bridge in the Jordan Rift Valley. The soldier's family has been informed. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the terrorist crossed the Jordan River after midnight, sneaked into the army post, walk around to the rear, and fired inside. He hit the soldier at close range, fatally wounding him. He threw away the weapon and was captured.

### Further Details on Attack

*TA1311111290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] A soldier in the reserves, Petty Officer 1st Class Pinhas Levi, 37, of Giv'on, was killed last night when a terrorist attacked an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] post near the Allenby Bridge in the Jordan Rift Valley.

Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that the terrorist crossed the Jordan River after midnight, sneaked into the post, and shot the soldier who was on guard duty. The terrorist is a 17-year-old member of the Islamic Jihad and was armed with a revolver and knife. After firing at the guard and fatally wounding him, the terrorist snatched his weapon and tried to sneak into a room in which the other soldiers were located. A second guard jumped on the terrorist and forced him to the ground.

A senior officer in the field told our correspondent that there might have been additional terrorists, but that they fled before entering the military post. The officer believes no mistake was made, but he will demand improvements in security arrangements.

## Arab Youth Stabs Policeman in East Jerusalem

*TA1011081390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Another stabbing in Jerusalem, against a nationalistic background: Our police affairs correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that on Hanevi'im Street in East Jerusalem, near Damascus Gate, an Arab youth stabbed a policeman, inflicting critical wounds. He attacked the policeman from behind, stabbed him in the back, and fled in the direction of al-Musrara. Two policeman chased him and shot him in the legs, wounding him.

Our correspondent Rina Matzliah reports that the wounded policeman was brought unconscious to Hadassah-'En Kerem Hospital. The assailant was also transferred to the hospital.

## Two Border Policemen Stabbed Near Sharon's Home

*TA1311081390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Two border policemen were stabbed near the home of Minister Ari'el Sharon in Hagay Street in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. One of the policemen is in a serious condition, while the other sustained medium wounds. They were not on patrol, but came to visit friends stationed in the Old City. The assailant came out of a drugstore and attacked the two. The knife was found. The assailant escaped and is being hunted. The Old City's gates were closed and security forces questioned many suspects.

## 'Terrorist Cell' Uncovered; New Weapon Introduced

*TA1311065990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Security forces have uncovered a terrorist cell in the Ramallah area aligned with the Popular Front [for the Liberation of Palestine]. Authorities say the cell was responsible for killing an Arab resident suspected of cooperating with Israel and attacks on numerous other Arabs. The Army seized three pistols and four hand grenades from the cell's headquarters. Three of the members live in Ramallah and two others in surrounding villages.

Last night, the army demolished and sealed the homes of three of the cell members. The move was taken after the High Court rejected an appeal against the demolition.

The Army will introduce a new tool to fight Arab unrest in the administered territories. The machine spits out tiny stones to disperse stone throwers. The machine weighs 30 kg and is much easier to operate and more maneuverable than the previous model. Police are considering using the machine to disperse stone-throwing demonstrations around Jerusalem and the north. Other means being considered, a helicopter capable of firing tear gas. Police officials are also examining the use of special goggles and binoculars for use at night.

## 'Breakaway' Knesset Member Returns to Likud

*TA1211103590 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Nov 90 p 2*

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Text] The Likud Knesset faction increased by one yesterday, when Yosi Goldberg returned to the fold. On paper, there are now 37 Likud MKs [Knesset Members], although 40 were elected in 1988.

Goldberg had been elected on the Likud list, but quit last spring to join Yitzhaq Moda'i's breakaway faction, the List for the Furthering of the Zionist Ideal. That list is a three-man faction—Moda'i, Pesah Grupper and Pinhas Goldstein, all of them elected on the Likud list.

Goldberg is the second of the group to return to the Likud. The first was Avraham Sharir who, between his partnership with Moda'i and his return to the Likud, also defected to Labor and almost made it possible for Shim'on Peres to set up a government.

Like Sharir, Goldberg, too, is returning without condition or the promise of a safe slot on the next Likud Knesset list.

### Loan Guarantees Reportedly Expected From U.S.

*TA1311080190 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 Nov 90 p 2*

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Yo'el Esteron in Washington]

[Excerpt] Senior U.S. Administration officials told Zalman Shoval, Israel's ambassador in Washington, that Israel's agreement to receive UN emissary Jean-Claude Aime would, in the near future, lead to a significant improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations and would keep the Temple Mount affair from harming these ties any longer.

HADASHOT has learned from senior diplomatic sources that one of the expressions of the expected improvement in relations with the United States is the anticipated agreement by the U.S. Administration to provide guarantees to the tune of over $1 billion to fund immigrant absorption.

The United States had hinted to Israel that it would consider additional requests by Israel for guarantees for absorption loans only after the misunderstandings in relations between the two countries are resolved. The Temple Mount affair caused a delay in U.S. approval of loan guarantees for $400 million for immigrant absorption.

It has also been learned that U.S. Jewish leaders raised the issue of U.S. aid for immigrant absorption at a meeting with President Bush several days ago. Bush promised to help Israel in that field. Political sources in Jerusalem confirmed last night that the meeting between the Jewish leaders and Bush contributed to thawing Washington-Jerusalem relations and to ending the Temple Mount crisis. [passage omitted]

### Editorial Views U.S. Elections, 'Blow' to Bush

*TA0811173890 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Nov 90 p A12*

[Editorial: "No Crucial Changes"]

[Text] There were no crucial changes in the U.S. Congress or on the gubernatorial scene following this week's elections.

From an internal U.S. viewpoint, there are those who see some of the results as a blow to George Bush, but a closer investigation shows that the U.S. voter did not give expression to the results of opinion polls that recently indicated a serious erosion in the President's popularity. The party in opposition to the President usually makes gains in mid-term elections. George Bush will be President for at least another two years. That is a long time, during which many things could happen to affect his popularity.

Nevertheless, the blows Bush received should not be ignored. The fact that in his own state of Texas and in Florida Democratic governors were elected and the fact that Senator Rudy Boschwitz lost his seat in Minnesota will be held against the President, despite the local character of the elections.

Boschwitz's defeat is viewed by Israel as a real loss. That feeling is justified, since the Jewish senator from Minnesota always showed great sympathy toward Israel. Observers, however, noted that that loss was balanced by the election of other candidates who up to now have not been congressmen and whose support for Israel is not in doubt.

In the final analysis, Israel's status in the United States depends on the person in the White House no less—and even more—than those in the Capitol who appropriate funds for the President. It is worth remembering that.

## PRC Foreign Minister Qian Arrives in Amman

### Views Mideast Tour

*JN0911183190 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1805 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived in Amman this evening on an official visit to Jordan as part of a Middle East tour. The visiting minister was welcomed upon arrival by Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the PRC ambassador to Amman.

In a statement to reporters, the PRC minister said: [Begin recording in Chinese with Arabic translation] I am very pleased to have the chance to visit the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the second time. I will exchange views on issues of common interest with my colleague His Excellency Minister Marwan al- Qasim. The gravity of the situation in the Gulf is the focus of attention of the entire world. The PRC Government is not an exception in this regard. The objective of my current tour is to exchange views with the leaders of the concerned states and to explore the possibility of a peaceful solution. During my visit, I am not carrying any draft initiative. Nor do I seek to act as a mediator. Jordan is a country that has maintained friendly ties with the PRC. That is why my current tour has brought me to Jordan. [end recording]

### Comments on Talks With King

*JN1011184390 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] This afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn received at the Hashemite Royal Court PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who outlined to his majesty the purpose of his regional tour. The PRC minister pointed out that his country is opposed to the use of force to resolve the Gulf crisis and that China is taking an independent position out of its concern for regional peace and stability, which have a direct impact on world peace. With the details here is our political affairs correspondent with a report:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] His Majesty King Husayn outlined the efforts Jordan has undertaken toward a peaceful settlement since the crisis erupted. His majesty and the Chinese guest exchanged views and explored prospects for a peaceful resolution to the crisis. The Chinese minister briefed his majesty on the ideas he has formed during his visits to a number of the region's capitals. Following the meeting, the PRC foreign minister told Jordan Television:

[Qian; in Chinese with superimposed Arabic translation] I have had an extremely good talk with his majesty, who outlined for me Jordan's efforts to promote a peaceful solution. The PRC has deep understanding of Jordan's circumstances and hardships. We also support all efforts to promote a peaceful political solution to the Gulf crisis. [end recording]

### Qian Departs for Baghdad

*JN1111130790 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1207 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister this morning left Amman for Baghdad. Before departing, the Chinese minister made statements to journalists. He began by answering a question on his talks in Jordan.

[Begin recording] [Qian in Chinese, followed by Arabic translation] First, I would like to express may gratitude and thanks for the kind hospitality accorded me by my host. My talks with his majesty yesterday were good. I also held thorough consultations with his excellency the minister. I believe that our endeavor to achieve peace, and the great efforts to achieve peace, should not be judged by failure or success. In other words, as long as there is a ray of hope, we must make efforts to achieve peace. I am confident that the calls for peace will increase and grow.

[Unidentified reporter] What is China's position on the U.S. Administration's decision to send further troops to the Gulf, and the fact that they do not rule out the military option?

[Qichen] I believe that the troops deployed in the Gulf are more than enough. There are too many of them. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker told me that the United States does not rule out the possibility of the use of arms. I replied that the Chinese position is: As long as there is a ray of hope to achieve peace, then we must follow it. [end recording]

### Al-Qasim Comments on Visit

*JN1111143190 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1210 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Following the departure of the Chinese foreign minister, Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, spoke to journalists. Regarding the Chinese foreign minister's talks in Amman, al-Qasim said: "As you know, his majesty the king sent me to Beijing about two months ago. At that time, his majesty believed that China has a special role to play which may help provide the opportunities for peace in this region. Following the meeting that took place in China and after I handed over the royal message to the Chinese leadership, they felt there was a need to continue the dialogue and consultations with his majesty the king. As a result, his excellency the minister visited Amman over the past two days. We believe that the Jordanian and Chinese viewpoints are identical regarding the need to continue to support all the efforts that will lead to a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Gulf. Of course, if we compare the voices that were urging the world to keep up the peace opportunities at the beginning of the crisis with those of today, we see that there are now many more than they were in the past. At the same time, we see that even some brothers who took a position completely

different to ours at the beginning of the crisis have now begun to change—a simple change, but one which we believe is very important—and say that the peace process and opportunities must be given further efforts and constant work, and that this trend must continue. As we have said from the beginning, there is no option but peace. We believe that what some people call the military option will bring a disaster which will spare no one—not the region's peoples or states, and not even the states which have come to the region on the basis of wrong calculations."

Answering a question on whether or not the peace opportunities in the Gulf are now more than what they were in the past, al-Qasim said: "I say there are many states which share Jordan's view on the need to provide all opportunities to boost the course of peace. At the same time, however, there are signs, which we have seen and heard in the past week, confirming the trend that is opposite to what we are doing to achieve peace in the Gulf."

Regarding his comment on the press reports that said Israel has agreed to receive the UN secretary general's envoy, provided he has no connection with the Security Council, the foreign minister said: "This was a resolution issued by the Security Council, so how can there be an envoy from the United Nations who has nothing to do with the Security Council? If we accept such logic, then any country can reject what is issued by the UN Security Council. We in this country have accepted—and we are obliged to accept—all Security Council resolutions, regardless of where and when these resolutions are applied. Of course, this is an attempt to make the Security Council resolution ineffective. I have said that this resolution is a good beginning, because it was the first resolution since Resolution 425 concerning the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, that was unanimously approved by all UN Security Council members. This is a positive aspect. But, as far as its content is concerned, we feel that—when compared to the zealousness we have seen on other occasions—the zealousness here was much less than what was expected or required to deal with the Palestine question."

### Further on Comments

*JN1111182390 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Amman, 11 Nov (PETRA)—Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has urged concerted efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and called for persistent action toward the peace process and peace opportunities. He said peace is the only option, and resort to military action will be a disaster from which no one, whether in the region or abroad, will be saved.

In statements to reporters after the departure of the Chinese foreign minister this morning, al-Qasim stressed that the Jordanian and Chinese viewpoints are identical concerning the need to support all efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the existing conflict in the Gulf. [passage omitted]

Asked about the possibility of China using its veto in case a draft resolution allowing the use of force is presented [to the Security Council], al-Qasim said: This subject was discussed during my visit to Beijing more than two months ago. He said China played an important role at the Security Council, it did not even mention the possibility of using military force.

He added that the Chinese foreign minister reaffirmed during yesterday's talks the impermissibility of the use of military force except through the approval of the Security Council, pointing out that the Security Council member states still believe that the peaceful efforts must be given a chance to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Asked about Jordan's efforts to find an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis, al-Qasim said that the Arab role remains basic through an agreement among the Arab sides.

He said His Majesty King Husayn has from the beginning been trying to avoid escalation of the crisis and give no room for non-Arab interference as this would complicate the situation and would not bring about a solution to the crisis.

He said Security Council Resolution 660 clearly acknowledges a basic role for the Arabs, and that the agreement that will be reached among the Arabs will, before anything else, be a pure Arab affair.

He expressed astonishment that some non-Arabs would object to something agreed on among fraternal Arabs.

Asked about the convening of an Arab summit, he said it is premature to speculate on this, stressing that the current Arab situation is difficult, delicate, and sensitive.

He called for good preparations for such meetings, and said they should be preceded by an earnest and constructive dialogue between the concerned Arab sides, as this may provide a more appropriate opportunity for an Arab summit.

Asked about Iraq's demands for assurances that it will not be attacked in return for its release of the foreign nationals hosted by Iraq and the role of China, France, and the Soviet Union in giving these assurances. Mr. al-Qasim said: I think these countries' viewpoint is clear: they distinguish between the Gulf crisis and the issue of the hosted foreign nationals, which is a result of the crisis.

He said that most of the countries with which we or the Iraqi brothers have talked believe that the release of the guests may be a positive factor significantly easing the pressure on Iraq. It was learned through the consultations that these countries hope Iraq would take the initiative and release all the guests. [passage omitted].

### Badran Receives Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister

*JN1211122590 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office in the Prime Ministry this morning Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Counil [RCC].

Bilateral relations, the latest developments in the region, and the best means of attaining higher Arab interests were discussed. The meeting was attended by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, head of the Arab Department in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry; and Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Iraqi ambassador to Jordan.

### Hammadi Meets King, Departs

*JN1211164790 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister, left Amman this afternoon after a visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and held talks with senior officials on the latest developments in the region as well as efforts to reach a political settlement of the Gulf crisis. He was seen off at the airport by Industry and Trade Minister Dr. Ziyad Fariz and the Iraqi ambassador to Amman.

### No Official Invitiation Received to Arab Summit

*JN1211135090 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] An authorized source at the Foreign Ministry has said in answer to a question by the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY-PETRA that Jordan has learned through the media about the call by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco to hold an emergency Arab summit to discuss the Gulf crisis.

The source pointed out that the Jordanian Government has not received an official invitation regarding this issue. Upon receiving the invitation, the Jordanian Government will define its position in accordance with the requirements of the higher Arab interest and in harmony with its determination to make every effort that could lead to the service of the Arab nation at this sensitive stage of its history and increase its ability to overcome the dangers it is confronting.

### New Zealand's Lange on Iraq Trip, U.S. Policy

*JN1211184990 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 90 p 1*

[By P. V. Vivekanand]

[Text] Amman—Any flexibility from Iraq in its position in the Gulf crisis could be expected only if the United States and its allies move to address the basic Arab grievances in the conflicts of the Middle East, according to former New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, who returned here Saturday after a visit to Baghdad.

"There is a very strong advocacy (in Iraq) that violations of international law goes beyond Kuwait," said Lange, 48, who met with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Parliament Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Salih. "I came off with the feeling that (Iraq) will show flexibility only if the United States also moves to address other conflicts in the region," Lange told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview. He said he also held talks with the Iraqi Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organisation.

The former prime minister, who denounced American nuclear policy and froze the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. (ANZUS) defence treaty in 1988, particularly referred to the Aug. 12 Iraqi initiative which linked any solution to the Gulf crisis with settlements of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese problem. He said that the Iraqi position remained essentially the same. "The key to Iraqi flexibility is through concrete moves towards addressing the other conflicts of the Middle East," Lange said. "The basics of the (Iraq-Kuwait conflict) are well known ... the oil, the land...," he said. "It is the other problems that they want action on."

He called on both sides to move from their "rigid" position towards more flexibility.

According to Lange, whose visit to Iraq was mainly aimed at securing the release of 16 New Zealanders who held there, the Iraqi leadership believes that "one of the two—France or China—or both will veto" any United Nations Security Council resolution endorsing use of force to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait.

"At the same time, the Iraqis are also ready for war," Lange said. "They believe that the United States is ready to go war" while seeing flexibility in the Chinese and French positions, added Lange, who became New Zealand's youngest prime minister when he assumed premiership in 1984.

"My comments will be taken as offensive," was the dry reply of the former premier when asked what his assessment was of the American position. He was obviously recalling that an American television reporter had interrupted an interview with him while in Amman last week and told him that some of his comments on American policy could be "offensive."

Lange accused Washington of following a double-standard policy in the Middle East, strictly enforcing United Nations resolutions in the Gulf crisis while not supporting resolutions against Israel.

Lange told reporters upon his arrival here from Baghdad that he had seen his countrymen during his visit to the Iraqi capital and that he had been told "that there would be good news (of their release) before I get back to New Zealand." Lange flew out later Sunday.

Lange welcomed as a blessing in disguise American criticism of his trip to Baghdad. "I am sure they did not mean it,

but their criticism of my visit made things a lot easier in Baghdad." He was referring to a statement by White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater that trips like Lange's weakened the American-led coalition against Iraq.

Commenting on the same subject in Baghdad on Saturday, Lange vehemently questioned what right the U.S. administration had to criticise him. "Who is Fitzwater? I never heard of him. Who is he attacking me for making this trip to save the lives of my countrymen?" he asked.

In his comments to the Jordan Times, Lange, who lost elections in 1989, asserted that it was New Zealand's independent policy and approach that was behind its break-off with the United States. He accused the U.S. of issuing "statement totally disregarding the feelings of the people of New Zealand and their nuclear-free policy."

Lange, leader of his country's Labour Party, is well known for his opposition as prime minister of New Zealand to the American-led Western Global nuclear strategy. His firm stand against port visits by American nuclear-powered vessels was one of the prime reasons behind the collapse of the ANZUS treaty.

### Four Italians, Two Belgians Arrive From Iraq

*JN1011193090 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Six foreign nationals—four Italians and two Belgians—arrived in Amman from Iraq today after the Iraqi authorities allowed them to leave Baghdad on humanitarian grounds.

### Press Law May Affect Foreign Correspondents

*JN1211142590 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 90 p 3*

[Text] Amman (PETRA)—In keeping with its pledges to Parliament, the government is now preparing a draft law on publications and press in Jordan to help the country cope with the new developments and cater for various information and media requirements, Minister of Information Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din said in a lecture Sunday.

"The draft law will first be submitted to Parliament for approval before the government officially endorses it as law," the minister said in his lecture at the Royal War College.

He said that the new law would live up to the spirit of the Jordanian constitution whose Article 15 provides for freedom of press and publication in Jordan within the confines of law. "The new law on press and publication clearly states that there can be no shutting down of newspapers or cancelling their licences except within the provisions of the law," the minister said.

According to the Constitution, he said, every Jordanian citizen has the right to write freely and speak freely and express views through the media.

"Furthermore, the new law will provide for amendments to the Jordan Press Association law of 1983, a move requested by the association itself," 'Izz-al-Din added.

He said that the ministry would also re-examine a law allowing foreign correspondents to operate in Jordan because the old law has become obsolete in view of the vast increase in the number of foreign correspondents in the country.

Referring to the work of Jordanian newspapers, the minister said that the "Ministry of Information does not have any control over the press and the editors have total responsibility for what they publish." The new legislations, he said, will corroborate the freedom of the press within the context of the Constitution.

### Islamic Group Claims Stabbing Israeli Soldiers

*NC1311130990 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Amman, Nov 13 (AFP)—An Islamic extremist movement, Jihad Islami al-Aqsa Battalions, on Tuesday claimed responsibility for the stabbing in Jerusalem of two Israeli border soldiers.

"One of our fighters stabbed two Israeli soldiers off Bab al-'Amud Gate near the residence of (Israeli Housing Minister Ari'el) Sharon in old Jerusalem," a woman saying she represented the group told AFP by telephone.

"One of the two soldiers was critically injured in the throat," she said.

Israeli police reported earlier that a young Palestinian stabbed and slightly injured two border guards before fleeing through the narrow alleys of the Old City of Jerusalem.

On October 21, the al-Aqsa Battalions claimed responsibility for the killing of three Israelis south of the Old City. The group is a military formation that broke away last July from the fundamentalist organisation Islamic Jihad Bayt al-Maqdis, which is led from Amman by spiritual leader Shaykh As'ad Tamimi.

### Foreign Hostages Transferred Outside Beirut

*NC1011062990 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Reports were disseminated yesterday that the foreign hostages were transferred to areas outside Beirut in the wake of the state's decision to implement the Greater Beirut plan and turn Beirut into a town free of weapons and militias.

The reports affirmed that the kidnappers transferred their hostages to more secure areas and far from external influences. The reports, however, did not specify the locations or the areas. Meanwhile, the same reports said that the negotiations concerning Terry Waite's release have been postponed.

## Developments in Implementation of Withdrawals

### Birri on Weapons, Greater Beirut

*NC0911163690 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has stated that a greater Beirut is not the end but rather the beginning. He stressed that the unity of the homeland is indivisible and can only be achieved when the south is restored. He said that orders have been given to the Amal Movement leadership in southern Lebanon to begin collecting both heavy and light weaponry. He declared that the Amal Movement is ready to implement the agreement reached in Damascus. He said that the Greater Beirut Plan serves all the parties by dissolving their militias but enabling them to continue their political activities. He said that while haste is not good, it is everyone's duty to act quickly because of the Gulf developments, the latest of these being the establishment of a joint command of the foreign forces, which along with the latest Israeli statements and military concentrations in the south will have a negative effect on the peace process. He said that failure to implement the Greater Beirut Plan is tantamount to suicide. He stressed that the Palestinians will not obstruct any solution between the Amal Movement and the Hizballah and that they welcome the deployment of the Lebanese Army in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

### Amal Fighters Begin Withdrawing

*NC1011092690 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] The countdown of the implementation of the Greater Beirut Plan began today and is scheduled to be completed on 19 November. REUTER cited eyewitnesses as saying that a convoy of Amal Movement fighters and heavy weapons withdrew to the South this morning. The agency cited a senior Amal Movement official as saying that the movement will complete its withdrawal from all Beirut today. The movement's decision is to not keep a single bullet in Greater Beirut. The official added that the movement will no longer have a role in Beirut and that the Army will have to assume control over the city.

Meanwhile, practical steps to implement the Damascus agreement between the Amal Movement and Hizballah in Iqlim al-Tuffah are scheduled to begin today.

### Lebanese Forces Evacuate Offices

*NC1011123290 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] The Army in the two al-Matn regions has continued to close down party offices and centers whose owners cannot prove their legal ownership or rental. An official source of [Hubayqah's] Lebanese Forces-the Promise Party [al-quwwat al-lubnaniyah-hizb al-wa'd] has stated that three offices were closed today in Jall al-Dhi'b, al-Zalqa', and al-Hadath. He added that a campaign to remove party slogans in Kafr Shima and Wadi Shahrur began today.

No information has yet been received about the evacuation of offices in the Southern Suburb, al-Ashrafiyah, and other areas within Greater Beirut. [passage omitted]

A security source informed us a short while ago that the Lebanese Forces [of Samir Ja'ja'] have begun evacuating their centers in the Burj al-Nasirah and Hotel Alexander areas in the al-Ashrafiyah district about 15 minutes ago.

### Amal Completes Withdrawal 11 Nov

*NC1111064890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Amal Movement has carried out a total withdrawal from Beirut. An Amal source said that the movement has kept only 20 social services offices in the city.

### Militia Withdrawal on Schedule

*NC1111063390 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The implementation of the Greater Beirut Plan has begun and is proceeding as scheduled. Various nongovernmental armed forces have started withdrawing from some positions in Beirut, the southern suburb, and part of al-Matn. Six trucks carrying several rocket launchers, antiaircraft guns, and mortars; 10 jeeps; and six ammunition trucks belonging to the Amal Movement were seen as they traveled to al-Damur and then to Nahr al-Awwali where they were met and escorted by some elements of the Nasirite Popular Organization.

According to some eyewitnesses, the Progressive Socialist Party also began to transport weapons from the suburbs of al-Shuwayfat-Khaldah toward al-Damur and Kafr Him. In the two al-Matn regions, the government took over some party offices. This process will continue tomorrow, Monday, and will end in the middle of the week.

It has been reported that the implementation of the various measures will be completed on schedule. The Army will quietly enter the entire greater Beirut area. The legitimate government will stage a military parade on Independence Day, 22 November.

### Socialist Party Withdraws Weapons

*NC1211141990 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] A Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] source told AFP today that the party completed withdrawing its weapons from the greater Beirut area last night. Rocket launchers and heavy artillery were moved from al-Shuwayfat to the al-Shuf region.

### Ja'ja' on Al-Matn, Militias

*NC1111204890 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] In an interview today, Lebanese Forces Commander Dr. Samir Ja'ja' stressed the need for the legitimate government seriously to consolidate its authority in the al-Matn regions. He added that this step should be applied to other Lebanese areas as well.

Dr. Ja'ja' declared that raising the issue of the two al-Matn areas is not meant to impede the legitimate government's plan in the least. He maintained: It is not true that the Lebanese Forces are trying to inflate the issue of violations in the al-Matn areas. The Lebanese Forces were the first to support the Greater Beirut Plan, Dr. Ja'ja' added.

Dr. Ja'ja' pointed out that the al-Matn regions were the first areas which the state entered in order to end the rebellion there. Suddenly, however, we learned that the militias were there, which means that the legitimate government's intention is not serious, Dr. Ja'ja' noted.

The Lebanese Forces commander revealed that on the eve of the operation to end the rebellion, President Ilyas al-Hirawi asked him not to send the Lebanese Forces to the al-Matn areas. Since we did as we were asked, and since we deal seriously with the al-Ta'if accord and the march toward legitimacy, why should the other side not also be serious.

Dr. Ja'ja' said: If they want to play the game of who is loyal and who is opposed, we are ready provided that this takes place in a democratic system. But it is impossible for us to be deprived of our right to demonstrate our loyalty or opposition or to be inside or outside the government, Dr. Ja'ja' concluded.

### Lebanese Forces Said Not Withdrawing

*NC1211073890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Two simultaneous breakthroughs are taking place on the local scene: the first represented by the initial steps toward implementing the Hizballah-Amal agreement, and the second being the start of the establishment of the Greater Beirut Plan. While the first matter is proceeding as planned and as envisioned by the agreement, the second undertaking—the Greater Beirut Plan—is facing some complications which are hindering its full implementation.

Not least among the obstacles is the repeated Zionist intervention evident in the Zionist threats and talk about red lines that must not be crossed. These Zionist threats have been accompanied by the Phalangist [Lebanese] Forces' attempt, under feeble pretexts, to avoid implementing what is required of them in the Greater Beirut Plan.

The latest such attempt was evident in the denial by Lebanese Forces sources that they have changed the map of their military deployment in Beirut or that they have withdrawn their gunmen from al-Ashrafiyah and other areas. According to the sources, the Lebanese Forces are claiming that they have not been officially apprised of the coordination committee's measures regarding the establishment of greater Beirut.

### Lebanese Forces 'Jeopardize' Plan

*NC1211184090 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Beirut, Nov 12 (AFP)—The Christian Lebanese Forces [LF] militia threatened Monday [12 November] to jeopardise a government plan to reunify Beirut under army control saying it would keep its military structure here until it received guarantees that pro-Syrian factions would not move into its positions.

Pro-Syrian Lebanese party officials said meanwhile that LF leader Samir Ja'ja' Monday had talks with General Ghazi Kan'an, the head of the intelligence services of the Syrian army deployed in Lebanon.

LF sources refused to confirm or deny this report.

If confirmed the meeting would be the first of its kind between a Syrian officer and the staunchly anti-Syrian Mr. Ja'ja', whose militia has vowed to rid Lebanon of some 35,000 Syrian troops.

An LF spokesman said the powerful militia would keep control of the al-Ashrafiyah hill in Christian East Beirut and its headquarters there unless the government guaranteed that no pro-Syrian armed faction would enter the region.

He also denied press reports that the LF had removed important quantities of weapons from al-Ashrafiyah, where a major part of the militia's arsenal is stockpiled in the al-Karantina headquarters at the foot of the hill.

The spokesman confirmed that the militia began overnight Saturday [10 November] to remove some of its weaponry and to take down fortifications in al-Ashrafiyah and that [it] redeployed some of its 10,000 men, its armoured vehicles and artillery in the Kasrawan district north of Beirut.

But further operations would depend on government assurances that no pro-Syrian faction would enter the region when the regular troops deploy there, he said.

The LF and government were locked in negotiations over such assurances and he voiced hope that the guarantees would be forthcoming in the next few days thus allowing the militia to complete its withdrawal.

Partisans of former LF officer Elie Hubayqah and militants of the Syrian Nationalist Socialist Party entered the al-Matn region northeast of Beirut after a Syrian-led operation forced the surrender of Christian military chief General Michel 'Awn last month.

The LF has accused both groups of abuse against the population and of kidnapping senior militia members.

Hizballah political chief Abu-Yasir announced Monday that the Iranian-backed group had evacuated all its weapons from Beirut in compliance with the government plan to reunite the capital under the control of the army by November 20.

Hizballah was among the first militias to begin dismantling its structure in Beirut when the plan was launched November 10.

On Saturday the pro-Syrian Amal militia completed the evacuation from Beirut of 3,000 fighters along with armoured vehicles and artillery pieces.

The Progressive Socialist Party of Druze leader Walid Junblatt has also announced a withdrawal of its fighters from mainly Moslem West Beirut and mountain villages to the southeast.

If completed on schedule the government plan would leave the army in control of Greater Beirut—a triangle of about 450 square kilometers (180 square miles) covering the capital, its suburbs and adjoining areas.

Bitter factional fighting since 1975 has left the capital devastated and divided.

### Lebanese Forces Unload Weapons

*NC1211162290 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] According to maritime sources in al-Naqurah, the Lebanese Forces militia last Thursday [8 November] unloaded weapons from the ship (Karim), which flies the Honduran flag, at Juniyah port. Press sources in West Beirut said that this was the third time in two weeks that the Lebanese Forces have unloaded weapons.

According to a security report from Beirut, the Lebanese Forces militia has closed the road between al-Ashrafiyah and Badaru.

### Hizballah Weapons Said Out of Beirut

*NC1311080090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Al-haj Abu-Yasir, head of the Hizballah Political Bureau, has asserted that Hizballah no longer has weapons in greater Beirut.

In an interview with AFP, he said: We have fulfilled all our obligations and removed the weapons from our areas. He noted that Hizballah's weapons have been transferred to areas of resistance against the Zionist enemy. He emphasized that Hizballah has obtained necessary guarantees from the government for political, cultural, and media freedom.

### More on Hizballah Arms Removal

*NC1311102390 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Quoting eyewitnesses, REUTER reports that eight Hizballah trucks loaded with arms and ammunition were seen leaving Beirut in southern al-Awza'i this morning. The agency said two of the trucks were carrying two M-113 troop carriers.

### Ja'ja' Meets Syrian Commander

*NC1311062690 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] A meeting between Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, and Lebanese Forces Commander Dr. Samir Ja'ja' was held in Kasrawan yesterday. The meeting, the first between the two men, was described as excellent and positive. In light of this, it is expected that the Lebanese Forces will complete their withdrawal from al-Ashrafiyah today.

### Army, Syrian Gunmen Clash in 'Awkar

*NC1011152690 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Our correspondent in al-Matn has reported that at 1605 today, an armed group from the As'ad Hardan wing of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] tried to stop a Lebanese Army group that was advancing to take over the Phalangist Party office in 'Awkar, which is occupied by SSNP supporters. A clash involving machine guns and medium-caliber weapons ensued between the two sides. Army personnel immediately closed roads leading to the area.

### SSNP Vacates Office After Clash

*NC1011174890 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Our corresponent in al-Matn has reported that at 1605 today, a clash involving machine guns and medium-caliber weapons took place between a Lebanese Army force and an armed group from th As'ad Hardan wing of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]. The

SSNP gunmen tried to stop the Army force from advancing to take over the Phalangist Party office in 'Awkar, which was occupied by the SSNP members. After the clash, the Army personnel closed the roads leading to the area.

According to the latest information, the clash lasted for five minutes after which the gunmen were forced to vacate the center and remove the signs and placards they were hanging in and around the center.

### Islamic Resistance Denies Israeli Attack Occurred

*NC1011073590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] An official Islamic Resistance source has denied reports by the Zionist army radio station and some international radio stations that Islamic Resistance positions in Jba' and 'Ayn Bu Siwar were attacked by the occupation forces and their agents. The source added: No assault was carried out on our positions in this area over the past 48 hours.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces continued to reinforce their presence inside the occupied border zone under cover of extensive sorties by their warplanes. Yesterday the enemy forces shelled the south's central sector, particularly in the vicinity of Yatar. The occupation also continued to besiege the township of Tallusah. Travelers from the border zone have said that the enemy forces told the citizens to assemble in the town square and arrested some of them, including women and children. A shortage of food and medical supplies has been reported there. The citizens have appealed to international humanitarian organizations to intervene promptly to discover what is happening inside the township and lift the siege.

### UNIFIL Spokesman on Israeli Plans for Jazzin

*NC1011100390 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Timor Goksel, official spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL], has denied that the UNIFIL has any information regarding a large Israeli troop concentration in the border zone, particularly in the Norwegian contingent's deployment area. Goksel added that Israeli officials have recently started making visits to Jazzin and releasing press statements there with the aim of including the town in the security border zone. Goksel explained that Jazzin is not regarded as part of the zone and that a unit of the Lebanese Army is stationed there.

### Israelis Reportedly Expel Army Force From Jazzin

*NC1011161090 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Security sources in the south have reported that Israeli occupation forces expelled a Lebanese Army force and occupied its positions and barracks in the Jazzin area on the eve of the implementation of the Damascus agreement [between Amal and Hizballah]. The sources said this was done to disrupt the practical implementation of the agreement in Iqlim al-tuffah.

### President on Dispatch of Army to Iqlim al-Tuffah

*NC1111183090 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi has conferred with Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss, who briefed him on the tour he made this afternoon of the two al-Matn areas, as well as his impressions of the implementation of the Greater Beirut Plan. The two officials then discussed the next step, namely, the dispatch of the Lebanese Army to Iqlim al-Tuffah and the obstacles encountered in this respect. They referred to the Cabinet decision stipulating that the Army should be dispatched to Iqlim al-Tuffah with the consensus of all the parties and after the withdrawal of Amal, Hizballah, and the Palestinian gunmen has been secured, so that the Army might ensure security and stability in the region.

This evening President al-Hirawi received Defense Minister Dr. Albert Mansur who briefed him on the steps taken to implement the Greater Beirut Plan, as well as the steps that need to be taken to dispatch the Army to Iqlim al-Tuffah.

### Fatah Official Welcomes Amal-Hizballah Accord

*NC1011072090 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Anwar Madi, the Fatah commander in al-Zahrani area and official in charge of the disengagement force in Iqlim al-Tuffah, welcomed the cease-fire agreement between the Amal Movement and Hizballah. He said: We will not hinder the legitimacy plans, but the legitimacy should discuss with us all issues which concern our arena.

Madi went on to say that although the Amal-Hizballah accord failed to mention anything about our withdrawal, the Army can still enter any area because all roads are open for it.

### Red Cross Evacuates Wounded From Iqlim al-Tuffah

*NC1211185790 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] A team from the Lebanese and International Red Cross this afternoon evacuated some 14 wounded persons from Iqlim al- Tuffah without encountering any difficulties. The team arrived in a convoy which entered Iqlim al-Tuffah at noon under the supervision of representatives from the four-party committee established by the Damascus agreement concluded between Amal and Hizballah. The convoy included cars loaded with food and medical supplies and teams of workers to repair the electricity and water networks.

The committee members held a meeting at the office of the Syrian observers in al-Rumaylah this morning to discuss the steps for the implementation of the agreement on the ground. The fighters from both Amal andHizballah are scheduled to withdraw from Iqlim al-Tuffah on 14 November, after which the Lebanese Army will be deployed in the region.

### Khaddam Says UK Failed To Take 'Earnest' Step

*JN0811213490 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in English 1900 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received at his office today a delegation of the Syrian Arab society seated in Britain. The delegation was led by the president of the Society, Mr. Ma'mun Darkazalli. Minister of Information Mr. Muhammad Salman attended the meeting. Mr. Khaddam explained to the delegation the Syrian standpoint on the Gulf crisis. He said the Syrian standpoint set forth for a nationalist point of departure based on the inadmissibility of one Arab state invading another regardless of the differences between the two. Mr. Khaddam referred to the Syrian forces deployed in Saudi Arabia, saying they are there on the national task to defend Saudi Arabia and the states of the Gulf against any threat. Vice President Khaddam expressed hope the Gulf crisis would be resolved by peaceful means.

Mr. Khaddam, referring to Lebanon, said Syria is ready to extend every possible support to overcome any obstacle that may impede the process of national reconciliation in Lebanon.

Regarding Syrian-British relations, Mr. Khaddam said the British Government has failed to take any earnest step towards the resumption of diplomatic relations with Syria.

### Commentary Says Tripartite Meeting To 'Save Iraq'

*JN1011084090 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Damascus Meeting," TISHRIN writes the following in its commentary: The tripartite consultations began in Damascus yesterday among the foreign ministers of Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia to resume the meetings and contacts held among the three ministers in Jeddah on 31 October. The Damascus meeting emerged from the great responsibilities borne by the three Arab countries under the current delicate circumstances of the Gulf crisis, because of its serious repercussions and results on the Arab nation and the region. This requires coordination, consultation, and cooperation to promote the Arab situation, rectify its course, and find a solution to the Gulf crisis in accordance with the resolutions of the emergency Arab summit to safeguard the higher interests of the Arab nation.

TISHRIN adds: The situation is threatening the existence and interests of the Arab nation. The danger basically extends to Iraq, its people, and its Army. On the horizon, there are the dangers of a catastrophe and a destructive war as a result of Iraq's refusal to withdraw from Kuwait and its relinquishment of its expansionist ambitions. This means that Iraq shoulders the responsibilities of these serious and destructive results, because it alone is behind the arrival of the foreign forces in the region.

TISHRIN notes that because of all this Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia are dutybound to hold consultations and coordinate efforts and joint action to prevent the catastrophe, maintain the existence of the Arab nation, and to save Iraq from destruction. Defusing the confrontation begins with the need to realize the dangers resulting from Iraq's stubbornness and with championing the higher pan-Arab interests over narrow regional interests. There is still an opportunity to go back on invasion and incursion, and for the removal of narrow interests.

Concluding, TISHRIN says: The Damascus meeting and its results will undoubtedly reinforce the cooperation and coordination among the three states. It will also constitute an important chapter in the march of this cooperation founded on the bases and components of Arab awakening and safeguarding the higher interests of the Arab nation.

### Commentary Says 'Military Option' More Likely

*JN1111094490 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[From the press review]

[Text] In one of its commentaries, the newspaper AL-THAWRAH touches on Iraqi intransigence and its dangerous repercussions on Iraq and the Arab nation. The paper states that all those who visited Baghdad to achieve a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis returned with disappointing results.

AL-THAWRAH affirms that the likelihood of the military option increases with the passing of every single day. Besides, the danger to Iraq, Iraqi institutions, and capabilities in particular and the Arab region in general has become more imminent, the paper adds.

The paper goes on to say: The intransigence and obstinacy of the Iraqi regime are supplying the pretexts for a military option. This has caused the Gulf crisis to enter a new phase in which the international community does not rule out the use of force unless Iraq hastens to withdraw its troops from Kuwait and rescind the measures of annexation it took against a fraternal country in violation of Arab and international charters and norms.

The paper says: The international public is unanimous about rejecting any bargaining, negotiations, or compromises that do not provide for the full, unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops. As for the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council [UNSC], they will hold consultations on a draft resolution to be submitted to the UNSC authorizing the use of force to evict Iraq from Kuwait. To prevent things from reaching the point where a military solution would be sanctioned, Syria has made strenuous efforts to contain the crisis within an Arab context since the first moment of its eruption. The motive has been to spare Iraq and the Arab nation the dangers of a catstrophe and to prevent any foreign interference in inter-Arab affairs. Syria in principle opposes the use of force and invasion, because this serves no pan-Arab or national cause.

## Afghanistan

### Reports of Another Coup Attempt Denied

*BK1211141690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Kabul, Nov 12 (AFP)—Afghan authorities Monday denied reports of another coup attempt to overthrow President Najibullah. But they said the persistent "rumors" were part of a psychological warfare campaign by the mujahidin trying to destabilize his government.

Government spokesman Humayn Mokamel said the mujahidin had circulated rumors of arrests of key military personnel with access to the presidential palace to coincide with their military campaign against the capital, Kabul. "The aim of such propaganda is to divert the attention of the authorities and create uncertainty among the units of the armed forces," Mr. Mokamel said.

Rumors had been circulating in the capital of the arrest of two senior officers of the elite National Guard entrusted with Mr. Najibullah's personal safety. Military spokesman Brigadier General G.S. Atmar told reporters here Monday that there was "no problem" in the military or in the ruling Watan (Homeland) party.

However he declined to comment on the alleged arrest of the two National Guard officers. A coup led by Mr. Najibullah's estranged Defence Minister Shahnawaz Tanay was put down on March 6 with the loss of more than 100 lives. Mr. Najibullah narrowly escaped a bomb attack on his palace by rebel air force jets.

The most powerful mujahidin group led by fundamentalist Gulbuddin Hikmatyar has spoken of a military coup coupled with a major assault on Kabul to overthrow Mr. Najibullah's Soviet-backed government. A frontal attack on Kabul and several other key cities in the provinces early last month failed when security forces hit back hard with artillery and aerial attacks.

However the mujahidin did succeeed in capturing Tarin Kowt, the first provincial capital to fall to them since the Soviet troop withdrawal in February of last year. "To launch a frontal attack (on Kabul) will be suicide for the opposition (mujahidin)," Brig. Gen. Atmar said.

He said government forces were in control of the situation but indicated that traffic on the main highway to the southern city of Kandahar was still disrupted due to the mujahidin seige of Qalat, a key garrison town astride the highway.

### Pakistani President's Remarks Criticized

*LD1211171690 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Regarding recent remarks by Pakistani President Gholam Eshaq Khan to a joint session of [Pakistan's] National Assembly concerning Afghanistan, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said:

It is surprising that after the resolution of the 45th session of the UN General Assembly, which was indicative of international will concerning an end to the fratricidal war in Afghanistan and which the Government of Pakistan, hypocritically, agreed with, the president of Pakistan immediately engaged in his ever irresponsible statements, making the maintenance of peace in Afghanistan conditional on cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. These statements are, in fact, a cover for that aggressive and interventionist policy which, despite the proof of their foulness and inhumane characteristic, Pakistan does not intend to give up.

It is therefore Gholam Eshaq Khan who makes irrelevant expressions, by attaching meaningless similarities to the conditions in Afghanistan and in Eastern Europe and to the legal and natural relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, in order to cover and justify the continuation of open interference, the training and equipping of extremists and their infiltration to the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan, as well as Pakistan's direct participation in military operations in various regions of our country.

Concerning Gholam Eshaq Khan's remarks about obtaining further independence in connection with the policies of the United States, that is also a hypocritical maneuver through which Pakistan attempts to gain further freedom of action for interference in neighboring countries, in particular the Republic of Afghanistan, and to obtain further possibilities for the production of atomic weapons.

The Republic of Afghanistan believes that the resolution of the 45th session of the UN General Assembly which demands the cessation of foreign interference and the commencement of immediate dialogue leading to free elections, is a sound base for arriving at a political solution of the problems of our country. The Government of Pakistan has chosen an approach to this prestigious international resolution similar to that it has in relation to the Geneva Accords. It is better that that Government of Pakistan should think with a sound mind, respect the will of the international community, and not become an obstacle to Afghans in determining their own destiny. This will be a very sound way to serve peace and tranquility in our country and in the region, because it is in fact Pakistani interference that is the obstacle to understanding between the Afghans and the return of peace to Afghanistan.

### Foreign Ministry Spokesman on UN Resolution

*LD0911201890 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] A spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry said the following in connection with the resolution of the 45th UN General Assembly on the situation in the Republic of Afghanistan:

The resolution of the UN 45th General Assembly shows that the international community profoundly condemns the continuation of war and is determined to resolve the problems of Afghanistan by political means. [passage omitted]

This resolution conforms with those positions that the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has continuously supported in light of the policy of national reconciliation. It has discussed them once again in the work process of the 45th UN General Assembly and presented to the delegations of the various countries to obtain their views and consultation.

The approval of such an international document is a cause for pleasure and is welcomed by the Republic of Afghanistan. It shows the general tendency of the international community for the establishment of peace and the expansion of democracy in Afghanistan. At the same time the resolution obliges the Government of Pakistan to respect the will of the international community and the commitment that it accepted during the signing of the Geneva Accords to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and its present flagrantly aggressive policy in connection with our country.

The Republic of Afghanistan demands that the international community should use all its strength and means to end the pains of the people of Afghanistan and to fully implement the resolution of the 45th UN General Assembly which forms a logical and practical foundation for the achievement of peace in our country.

### Foreign Ministry Holds Press Conference

*LD1211163190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] The recent military-political situation in the country and the gains of units and companies of the Armed Forces were explained this afternoon to Afghan and foreign journalists during a press conference.

BAKHTAR's military section reports that during this press conference, which was held in the Storay Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brigadier General Gholam Sakhi Atmar, deputy head of military affairs for the Presidential Press Office, told of the combat capability of the country's security forces in the task of foiling the conspiracies and plots of the enemies of the people and the homeland. He also gave some information about the opening of the country's main transport highways and the supply of primary goods needed by the people of the center and province.

At the end of the meeting the journalists asked questions in connection with the subjects to which the necessary replies were given by Brig. Gen. Gholam Sakhi Atmar and the head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Press Office.

### Authorities Purchase Missiles From Opposition

*LD1011141990 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Ten surface-to-air Strella-2 type missiles were purchased in some parts of that province yesterday from groups attached to the extremist group of Gulbuddin by the Department of State Security of Takhar Province. The price of the missiles was paid to the opposite side based on the decree.

### Government Buys Stingers From Gulbuddin Group

*LD1311063490 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Kabul, Nov. 12, BAKHTAR—Contingents and detachments of the Afghan Army deployed in Sar-e Pol Province, by conducting a series of mopping up operations against the extremists dealt smashing blows on the extremist groupings of Gulbuddin on Nov. 11, 1990, reports a BAKHTAR military correspondent.

As a result of these combing operations a number of the war-mongering extremists were purged out and their assorted weapons such as rocket launchers, heavy machine guns, Kalashnikovs, Dashakas and 10 surface-to-surface rockets, 30 boxes of cartridges and a foodstuffs depot were seized.

Also the organs of the Ministry of State Security today purchased two surface-to-air American made Stinger type rockets from an opposition group of Gulbuddin band in the Ghowr Province. According to another report, a ten-member armed opposition group gave up war-activities and come to the government side in Parvan Province today. The said group was functioning in the past in the Gulbuddin extremist formations.

## India

### Burmese Hijack Thai Aircraft to Calcutta

### Hijackers Release 113

*BK1011191390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1901 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Calcutta, India, Nov 10 (AFP)—Three Burmese reportedly carrying bombs were holding 108 people hostage here late Saturday on board a Thai airways plane which they hijacked to publicize the plight of Burma's democracy movement.

The hijackers forced Thai Airways flight TG-304, which had taken off from Bangkok and was bound for the Burmese capital of Rangoon, to fly to this eastern Indian city, authorities said.

The hijackers freed at least 113 passengers, including all Indian nationals, in regular batches, steps which senior security officials at the airport described as "an encouraging sign."

Airport authorities supplied meals for 221 people on the demand of the hijackers after 18 passengers had been freed.

More than seven hours after the flight was diverted here, negotiations were still underway between Thai and Burmese consul generals in Calcutta who had been called to the airport, police on the scene said. The Airbus A-320 landed here at 3:54 P.M. (1024 GMT).

Manis Gupta, chief secretary of the West Bengal state government which administers Calcutta, told reporters at the airport that the hijackers were treating the hostages well and were "not misbehaving."

He said the hijackers had given no deadline for their long list of demands to be met.

"They said they do not want to hurt any of the passengers in the plane or to blow up the plane," Mr. Gupta told a news conference.

He said the hijackers had said their chief aim was to draw world attention to the "repressive actions of the regime in Burma."

He refused to speculate on when the deadlock would be solved. Other officials said they were hopeful that "things were taking a turn in the right direction."

Mr. Gupta said a crisis management group had been set up in New Delhi to deal with the hijack. [passage omitted]

Senior police officials said Thai Consul General C. Chandrakul was in the airport control tower communicating with the hijackers, who had originally demanded to be put in contact with the Burmese ambassador to India or with a senior Indian government official.

A high-level Indian team was due to arrive here later Saturday night from New Delhi. The team was to include representatives of the external affairs and home affairs ministries as well police and a psychologist.

A special anti-hijack commando outfit was activated and advised the negotiators conversing with the hijackers to "keep them calm," West Bengal Government Spokesman Prashanta Banerjee said.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter on the scene said there was little at Calcutta airport to indicate a hijack was under way, and that the cabin lights of the aircraft, parked beside the international terminal, were on.

"There is no apparent tension, just an unusually large number of police running around, and flight operations are continuing as usual," he said.

The pilot of the hijacked airbus repeatedly made the sign "h" with his fingers to security personnel, who threw a cordon around the aircraft. The hijackers warned security men not to get close to the plane, police said.

Mr. Banerjee repeated Mr. Gupta's statements that the hijackers were "not agressive and treating the passengers in a very civilized way."

State government sources here said that the Indian Government had been in touch with the Burmese government which had declined to react to the hijacking, the hijackers demands or the phased release of the passengers.

About 12:20 A.M. (1850 GMT) journalists at the airport said they had been alerted that the hijackers would hold a press conference, but that it would be in the airport lounge and not aboard the plane.

State government sources said the press conference was "a sort of surrender."

### Statement Released

*BK1011185990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1843 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 10 (AFP)—The three hijackers of a Thai Airways Airbus with more than 200 passengers on board have said in a statement they will not hurt the hostages and will surrender if their demands are met.

In a statement released to a foreign correspondent here, the three, from a previously unknown group calling itself The Justice and Liberty Warriors, said "we have no desire to harm any passengers, crew and to explode the plane."

"We hope that you, the world people, can understand the act of us who just wanted to raise attention through the world to the case of human rights violations and injustice in Burma by the military regime," said the statement, written in English and signed by the three with names and thumbprints.

In one page addressed to the "gentle negotiator," Ye Yan Aung, Ye Htin Kyaw and Ye Marn—who identify themselves as Burmese students—made three demands.

"To look after the passengers ... To give guarantee the safety of the lives of Burmese passengers after they go back to Burma ... To give us the chance to meet with reporters to let the world know our own truth."

If those condition are met, they said they would "turn ourselves over peacefully to the Indian authorities" in Calcutta, where the plane landed after it was hijacked en route from Bangkok to Rangoon.

In another part addressed to "Thailand government," they demand that business investment in Burma be halted until the military junta there hands over "state power to the elected representatives."

The statement also mentions a four-hour deadline for the Thai government to meet the demands, from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M.

It does not specify what will happen if Bangkok fails to comply, or if the times are GMT or local in Bangkok or Calcutta.

The National League for Democracy (NLD) swept Burma's general elections in May but the military junta, which came to power in a bloody coup in September

1988 after crushing a nationwide pro-democracy movement, has so far refused to hand over power and has arrested increasing numbers of pro-democracy activists.

They also demanded the release of two Burmese students serving prison sentences in Bangkok for the hijacking last year of a Burmese airliner.

Lastly they asked the Thai government "not to arrest Burmese students who are being recognised as Burmese refugees by UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) in Bangkok and to give them temporary political asylum in Thailand."

Hundreds of students fled Burma or joined ethnic insurgent groups fighting Rangoon after the pro-democracy protests failed to escape feared repercussions.

In the third part of the statement they called on "all democratic governments, all organisations and all people around the world," to take immediate action against the junta.

The action included stopping all business investment in Burma and boycotting those companies doing business with the junta.

To demand "the release of all political prisoners immediately," that the junta "cancel all military tribunals and sentences already past by these tribunals" and for an immediate end to martial law and that power be handed over to the "legitimate elected representatives."

Foreign governments should also be asked to end aid to the junta and withdraw their diplomatic missions until power is handed over.

People should also "contact your government's representatives to the United Nations to request that the issue of Burma be brought before the U.N. General Assembly."

The demands to Rangoon included the release of all political prisoners including Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the NLD and the daughter of Burma's indepedence hero Aung San, who has been under house arrest since July last year.

The three end their statement with the slogan "down with military dictatorship and the real democratic government based on solidarity and peace must be established in Burma."

### All Passengers Released

*BK1011193590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1927 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Calcutta, India, Nov 11 (AFP)—Burmese hijackers early Sunday had released all passengers and crew aboard a Thai Airways Airbus here, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said in a report from New Delhi.

There was no immediate confirmation from journalists at Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport, who were believed to be in a press conference with the hijackers.

A total of 113 people out of an estimated 221 had been released earlier.

PTI said the news of the hostage release was received in a message from security authorities in Calcutta to a hastily constituted crisis management group in Delhi.

### Talks Begin

*BK1011144590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1434 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] A Thai airliner with an unspecified number of passengers was hijacked and landed at Calcutta Airport this afternoon. The West Bengal chief secretary told our correspondent that the plane which took off from Bangkok on way to Rangoon was hijacked by a Burmese national. The hijacker wanted to speak to Burmese and Thai diplomats and the Indian government officials. The Civil Aviation authorities are now having talks with the hijacker. The details regarding the demands of the hijackers are still awaited. Security has been tightened at the airport.

### Passengers Leave for Burma

*BK1111084490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 11 (AFP)—Passengers of a Thai Airways jet hijacked by two Burmese students sunday flew out of Calcutta for the Burmese capital Rangoon in a relief plane, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

The news agency quoted a police official as saying that the 203 passengers were in "a jovial mood" when they boarded the substitute Thai airliner which had been flown in from Bangkok.

The hijacked airbus and its 16 crew members, as well as the two hijackers, were still in Calcutta, PTI said. No further details were available. [passage omitted]

### Hijackers Seek Asylum

*BK1111161690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1457 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Calcutta, India, Nov 11 (AFP)—Two Burmese students who hijacked a Thai Airways International plane to this eastern Indian city said Sunday that they had asked for political asylum in India.

Earlier Sunday, all the 203 passengers on the Rangoon-bound Airbus commandered by the two after it took from Bangkok on Saturday, left for the Burmese capital by a special plane dispatched by Thai Airways.

In addition to the two hijackers, who have since surrendered, the 16-strong crew and the hijacked plane were still here in this West Bengal state capital late Sunday, officials said.

The hijackers, one of them identified in local reports as Ye Marn, told a few journalists allowed to meet them in custody that they asked for political asylum in India.

"We wanted two draw the attention of the world to the military regime in Burma who are killing people daily, even arresting monks because of their support for democracy," they told reporters.

An Indian Government official, who did not want to be named and who was among those who questioned the hijackers Sunday after they surrendered, however, denied the two had sought political asylum.

At the same time he stated that India presently had no extradition treaty with Burma and as such "there is no question of extraditing" the two, who were being kept in custody at the airport.

The two, against whom a case had been registered with the local police under India's Anti-Hijacking Act 1982, would be produced before the court of a magistrate Monday, the official said.

The accused forced the Thai flight TG-304 to land in Calcutta on Saturday after claiming they were carrying bombs.

"We never wanted to harm anyone. We were sure about that... That is why were carrying fake bombs," Mr. Ye Marn, 24, said.

The two, according to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI), had earlier submitted a list of six demands, which included the lifting of martial law in Burma and the release of politial prisoners.

PTI also quoted one of the two as saying, "like most Burmese we are fighting peacocks who are ready to make any sacrifice for restoring democracy and human rights in our country reeling under the oppression of the military."

### Indian Law To Apply

*BK1111162390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The hijackers of the Thai airliner will be tried according to the Indian Penal Code Act and Antihijacking Act 1982. Disclosing this, the West Bengal chief secretary said in Calcutta today that they will also be given legal assistance, if they opt for it. The hijackers will be produced before the subdivisional magistratein Barrapore tomorrow.

As already reported, the passengers of the hijacked airliner have left Calcutta for Bangkok via Rangoon by a special aircraft. The crew of the airliner had been detained for further interrogation by the authorities. The airliner with 220 passengers on board and crew was hijacked by three Burmese youths yesterday, which was on its way to Rangoon from Bangkok. The aircraft was force landed at Calcutta.

### Asylum Mulled

*BK1211104490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1010 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 12 (AFP)—Two young Burmese university students arrested after hijacking a Thai Airways International plane to Calcutta appeared in court there Monday, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA said.

The two were charged under India's anti-hijacking and penal code and appeared in subdivisional court, the agency said.

Earlier, Burmese diplomats in New Delhi said the Indian Government declined a request from Rangoon to send the students, Ye Marn, 24, and Ye Htin Kyaw, 22, back to Burma, saying the two would be dealt with under Indian law.

The diplomats said Rangoon had decided not to press the request.

The two had asked for political asylum in India at a press conference after the nine-hour hijacking drama that ended early Sunday. They said they would be sent before a firing squad if extradited to Burma.

The two said they had never intended to harm the 221 passengers they released before surrendering at Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport, but only wanted to draw world attention to the plight of the pro- democracy movement in their home country.

Officials later confirmed that the two Rangoon University students had been armed with soap wrapped in wire and not with bombs.

State officials in Calcutta said the two were being treated as "first class political prisoners" not as criminals on directives from the central government.

A prominent MP from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) which rules Calcutta, Monday urged the central government to grant the asylum request.

"Their actions, however contradictory to international laws and conventions, must be taken into consideration against a background of continued repression of the Burmese people by the barbarous regime of the country which has murdered thousands of people," Mr. Garudas Daspupta said in a letter to Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar.

### Judge Refuses Bail

*BK1211144790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Nov 12 (AFP)—An Indian judge refused bail Monday for two Burmese students who

hijacked a Thai airliner to Calcutta and remanded them in police custody, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

Ye Marn, 24, and Ye Htin Kyaw, 22, were remanded until November 25 by a sub-divisional court in the eastern Indian city after they were charged with crimes under India's anti-hijacking and penal laws, PTI said.

The two Rangoon University students commandeered a Rangoon-bound THAI Airways airbus A-320 Saturday to Calcutta, where they released all 221 passengers and crew unharmed and gave themselves up.

Judge N.C. Chakraborty did not agree with defence counsel who argued that the two students had been fighting for democracy in Burma and "could not be viewed as criminals under Indian law since democracy is recognised in the Indian constitution."

Mr. Chakraborty said granting bail would not be in the "interest of the ongoing investigations since hijacking of an aircraft and unlawfully confining passengers were undoubtedly a crime," PTI said.

He, however, directed the government to provide "all facilities" to the two hijackers, who were produced in his court under heavy security, PTI said.

Investigating officers testified that police had come to know the hijackers had links in india who needed to be traced. Their interrogation in police custody was essential, the officers pleaded successfully.

As they were remanded in custody, 15 of the 16-member crew of flight TG-304 which they hijacked flew back to Bangkok after helping authorities with the investigation.

One technician remained behind for further questioning, airport authorities in Calcutta said. [passage omitted]

### Egyptian Minister Passes Message From Mubarak

*BK1011133190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] India and Egypt have decided to further strengthen bilateral relations. This follows the talks between the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Butrus Ghali, and the foreign secretary, Mr. Muchkund Dubey, in New Delhi today. Mr. Ghali has brought a message from the Egyptian president, Mr. Husni Mubarak, to the Indian prime minister on the Gulf crisis.

### Thousands of Nationals Evacuating Kuwait Daily

*BK1011133090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] A fresh exodus of Indians from Kuwait has begun. About 2,000 have crossed over to Jordan in the last 3 days. The Indian Embassy in Baghdad has arranged buses to evacuate nearly 1,200 people from Kuwait every day. About 10,000 Indians had stayed back in Kuwait after the massive evacuation organized by the government. Most of them are merchants belonging to the Bohra community or domestic servants. The Indian Embassay in Jordan has requested the International Organization for Migration for airlift of these Indians from Amman to Bombay.

### V.P. Singh Addresses Nation at End of Term

*BK0911160990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1503 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Prime Minister V.P. Singh's 9 November address to the nation—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, I have bid good bye to the government to return once more to you. I look forward to this reunion. I came to the government on issues, and it is on issues I am leaving. The National Front government has gone. But we have not lost our courage. Our courage came from you and it is this courage that will endure us in our fight for national unity, social and economic justice and communal harmony. If some of my actions have pleased you, then I feel fulfilled. But if some have angered you, that anger is a part of the burden I must bear. It is your duty and your right to express your displeasure as it is mine to accept both your anger and your affection. I accept both, because I have an abiding faith in your judgment and (?saying).

Our country, our society has been born of the confluence of the greatest religions of the world. Hinduism is above all a religion of synthesis. It has united the animate with the inaminate, the soul of one with the soul of all, the atma [heart] with the parmatma [God]. Islam teaches brotherhood and equality. Christianity lit the lamp of compassion; Buddhism and Jainism brought the message of nonviolence; Sikhism opens its door to the people of all castes, religion, and social strata. Where in all this is a conflict? The conflict is elsewhere and religion is only a pretext. Religion is a lamp of the soul. Let it light your way. Do not use it to ignite the flames of hatred. If you do so, this temple of Mother India will be reduced to ashes. I beseech you to not let this happen. Religion belongs in our heart, not on the throne of power. Today we face the supreme test. We must decide on the basis of principles whether we will uphold the rule of law and the sanctity of our Constitution or violate them and run the Indian state through force and coercion. Shall religious polarization divide the country?

Who is opposed to a temple dedicated to Sri Ram built in Ayodhya? But does it have to be done in violation of court orders and by tearing down the mosque? I sacrificed my government on this one issue. I shall devote my whole life, if necessary, to resolving this dispute. But I want all of you to remember that a resolution that comes out of mutual respect and generosity of spirit will be the strongest foundation of this nation's unity and an abiding testimony to religious tolerance. I wish to thank from the bottom of my heart all those who have worked with total sincerity to resolve this problem. I also urge

the nation to enact a law in parliament that will protect the status of every existing mosque, temple, or other religious shrines as of a given date so that no such dispute can arise in the future.

To build our society, we must eliminate interests, injustice, and inequality. We must do this not with anger but with compassion, not with confrontation but through cooperation. If some of us are weak or deprived, we must bring them forward. The nation is a family; we must run it, if necessary, by denying ourselves some of our shares. That is the duty of the elder brother to his weaker brethren and that is the basis of social justice.

My government decided to give the youth and the backward classes some concessions, but somehow these were misunderstood and an atmosphere was created in which many young people decided to immolate themselves. My heart will forever be heavy. These were our own children. They turned away from me. But how can I turn away from them? The future of every child is the responsibility of all of us. It is our duty to make him or her a good human being to fight not only for himself or herself but for others. Only those who are capable of rising to this challenge have in them the seeds of greatness. In this year of social justice dedicated to the memory of Babsaheb Bhimrao Ambdekar [freedom fighter], we tried to light the lamp of hope in the hearts of those who have suffered from thousands of years of discrimination and deprivation.

Once I am free of the obligations of the government, I hope to be able to devote myself to instilling courage in them. Our adivasis [tribespeople] who live in forests and wastelands far from Delhi have become the forgotten poor of our society due to only exploitation. The voice of these people must be heard in Delhi. I had given a commitment that we would safeguard the dignity of the farmers who work in the fields and on the (?threshing floors). We gave them better—more just prices for their produce and lightened their burden and debt. But our ambition to forge a national policy for agriculture remained unfulfilled for the lack of time. In this decade of the farmer, we shall continue to fight for their rights. The National Front government had wished to give to the working classes, the weaker sections of our society not just concessions but a share in decision making.

We wanted women to be represented in different jobs, labor to have a share in the management, and young people to have a say in the building and running of this country. We wanted our educated youth to have secure and protected lives. We wanted to safeguard not only their physical but also their mental well being. We cannot forget our ex-soldiers. We have done our best to improve their lot.

While we were able to set right our relations with our neighbors, particularly China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, our problems with Pakistan continue. We want friendly relations with Pakistan. But in spite of our best efforts we could not succeed so far.

Problems of Punjab, Kashmir, and Assam still remain on the national agenda. We have to find a solution to these problems with the cooperation of the people there, and we have to restore their faith in the essential framework of Indian democracy.

The Gulf crisis had put enormous strain on our economy. We have become the victims of inflation.

I wish to thank all those who gave their support to the National Front government, espcially the left parties, who gave us unflinching support. We are grateful to them. In the struggle ahead we look forward to their support for the cause of the country. This is the country of Bapu [Mahatma Gandhi], of Netaji [Subhash Chandra Bose], Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Jaya Prakash Narayan, and Ram Manohar Lohia. The ideals of unity and social justice that they put forward before us will be the beacon that will light our future. I have faith in you; I have faith in the nation. Jai Hind [Hail India].

### Shekhar Consults on Forming New Cabinet

*BK0911115490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1135 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] The prime minister-designate, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, has begun consultations with senior party leaders on the formation of his cabinet, which is to be sworn in tomorrow. He has had discussions with Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel, Mr. Vamuzo, Mr. Chautala, and Dr. Subramania Swamy.

Mr. Chimanbhai Patel told our correspondent that Mr. Chandra Shekhar will be sending a communication to the president by this evening.

### Congress-I Working For Alliance With Shekhar

*BK0911174290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] The Congress-I says it has fulfilled its commitment in extending support from outside to Mr. Chandra Shekhar in the formation of the government and there will be no problems in the working of the alliance. The party's spokesman, Mr. V.N. Gadgil, told newsmen in New Delhi today that the arrangement between the Congress-I and the Janata Dal-Socialist is of mutual faith. He dismissed speculations and said there is no time limit for his party's support to Mr. Chandra Shekhar and his government can continue for full four years.

### Shekhar Urges New Beginning, Lists Priorities

*BK0911174090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Mr. Chandra Shekhar is to be sworn in as the country's new prime minister at 1100 [0530 GMT] tomorrow morning. The president, Mr. R. Venkataraman, invited him to form the government after other

major parties declined the offer and the Congress-I announced unconditional support to Mr. Chandra Shekhar. [passage omitted]

The prime minister designate, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, has communicated to Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House] the likely size of his ministry.

Mr. Devi Lal told newsmen that he will be in the new team and will take the oath along with Mr. Chandra Shekhar as deputy prime minister.

Speaking to newsmen, the prime minister designate Mr. Chandra Shekhar has called for a new beginning to remove the discord and hatred based on caste and religion. Mr. Chandra Shekhar said the situation is grim with tempers running high. He said the first priority of the government would be to give a healing touch to bring about peace and harmony. Mr. Chandra Shekhar said he would do everything to remove the apprehensions in the minds of the minorities. The new government would strive to eliminate the sense of deprivation of the backward classes and to restore the dignity of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Emphasizing his commitment to a socialist India, the prime minister designate said his government will continue the liberal economic policy but will not allow squandering of resources for luxury items.

### Chandra Shekhar Sworn In as Prime Minister

*BK1011061290*

[Editorial Report] Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in Hindi and English at 0525 GMT on 10 November begins carrying a live relay of the ceremony from the President's House in New Delhi during which President R. Venkataraman will administer the oath of office to the new prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, and the deputy prime minister, Mr. Devi Lal.

The ceremony begins with video showing VIP's assembled at the forecourt of the President's House. The English-speaking announcer says: "Those present this morning are Vice President Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Mrs. Sharma, Mrs. Chandra Shekhar, Prime Minister V.P. Singh, Mrs. V.P. Singh, Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, members of the outgoing government, members of the Janata Dal- Socialist, other political parties, members of Parliament, the diplomatic corps, and also a host of distinguished invitees." At 0529 GMT, President Venkataraman is seen approaching the forecourt in a procession down the aisle of Darbar Hall at the President's House.

At 0531 GMT, the secretary to the president, Mr. P. Murari, requests that Mr. Chandra Shekhar take the oath. He proceeds amid applause to the dais where the president administers the oath of office and secrecy in Hindi. After taking the oath, Mr. Chandra Shekhar signs the official register with background chanting of slogans in Hindi: "Chandra Shekhar-Rajiv Gandhi zindabad" [Long live Chandra Shekhar-Rajiv Gandhi].

At 0534 GMT, Mr. Devi Lal is administered the oath of office and secrecy by the president, which is followed by him signing the official register.

The president, the new prime minister, and new deputy prime minister then pose for photographers. Mr. Chandra Shekhar is then seen mingling with the crowd. Rajiv Gandhi is seen talking with the former Kashmir chief minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah. The chanting crowd tries to get a glimpse of Chandra Shekhar and Devi Lal, who are being congratulated by VIP's.

The live relay of the ceremony ends at 0540 GMT with the departure of the president.

### President Defends Shekhar Premier Decision

*BK1011085890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Talking to newsmen [after administering oath to new Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar], President Mr. Venkataraman said it is the most appropriate constitutional solution to the present crisis. He said he is satisfied and expressed the hope that Mr. Chandra Shekhar's government will last the full term.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar told newsmen that his government's first job would be to assess the feeling of the people and to reduce tension.

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi expressed the hope that the new government would be stable and viable.

### V.P. Singh on Party Preparing for Elections

*BK1011163890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] The former prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, has said that the greatest challenge facing the country is the influence of big business over government. Speaking at a meeting of supporters at his residence, Mr. Singh called for a struggle against money power in politics. He called on all democratic forces to unite to put an end to the auctioning of government.

Later, speaking to newsmen, Mr. Singh said that his party is preparing for elections. He said elections could come about any time and claimed that they would be a referendum on the policies of secularism and social justice.

### Bharatiya Janata Party Plays Opposition Role

*BK0911174490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party will play the role of a vigilant opposition, zealously guarding the interest of the common man after the new government is formed tomorrow. This was stated by the party president, Mr. L.K. Advani, at the national executive meeting of the party in New Delhi today. Briefing newsmen, the party general secretary, Dr. Murlim Manohar Joshi, said that 84 members are attending the meeting, including three

chief ministers. The two-day meeting, which began this morning, is discussing current political developments and issues related to Ayodhya.

### Lok Sabha To Meet on Shekhar Majority Proof

*BK1111130090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The Lok Sabha will meet on Friday, the 16th of this month to provide an opportunity to the prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, to prove his majority. The Lok Sabha secretariat announcement in New Delhi says the session will conclude the same subject to exigencies of work.

Our correspondent says the president while inviting Mr. Chandra Shekhar to form the government had asked him to prove his majority on the floor of the house by the 20th of this month.

### Devi Lal Appoints Janata Dal Secretaries

*BK1111130490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The president of the Janata Dal-S, Mr. Devi Lal, has appointed Mr. Satya Prakash Malaviya, Mr. Mahfoos Ali Khan, and Mr. Om Prakash Chautala as party general secretaries. The senior party leader, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, said this in New Delhi today. He said Mr. Shantilal Patel and Vishwas Rao Patil have been appointed as secretaries of Janata Dal-S.

In a separate statement, Mr. Devi Lal questioned the authority of the Janata Dal president, Mr. S.R. Bommai, to expell from his party Mr. Chiman Bhai Patel, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, Mr. A.K. Sen, Mr. Babul Reddy, and other leaders of the Janata Dal-S. He said these leaders have already left the Janata Dal and Mr. Bommai cannot expell persons who are not in his party.

### Shekhar on New Solutions To Shrine Issue

*BK1111161790 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, has said that a fresh attempt is necessary to find a mutually-acceptable solution to the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid [disputed shrine] issue and appealed to the people to avoid confrontation. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said the vexed problem can be resolved with the help of religious leaders on both sides. He said any confrontation will be disastrous to the country and expressed confidence that the people will realize that in today's situation this has to be avoided. He said every effort should be made to sort out the problem by shedding mutual distrust but if this fails the court judgment should be acceptable to all.

In reply to a question, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said some contact has been established with religious leaders of both communities.

Our correspondent says some religious leaders met Mr. Chandra Shekhar last night and this morning and assured him that they will work for finding an agreed solution to the issue.

### More on Temple Issue

*BK1211161490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] The prime minister says a detailed program should have been chalked out before announcing the implementation of the Mandal Commission report [on job reservations] by the National Front government. Addressing a news conference in Bombay this evening, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said he is not opposed to the implementation of the Mandal Commission report, but this should have been done after all the ground work had been completed.

About the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid [temple-mosque] issue, the prime minister said this should be settled through mutual discussion and not by confrontation. He blamed the National Front government and the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] for bringing the country to a perilous situation.

He expressed concern about the price rise and said the people should cooperate with the government to face the situation.

On Bofors [scandal during last Congress-I government involving sale of Swedish howitzers to India], he said the V.P. Singh government had promised to bring out the full facts within 15 days of takeover, but nothing came out of it. The prime minister said the investigation of economic offenses is the job of police officials and not of the prime minister.

Earlier, addressing a gathering on his arrival at Bombay Airport, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said that the first priority of his government will be to assuage the feelings of the people and remove fear from the minds of the weaker sections and the minority community. He said his government will devote all its energies to reduce tension and bring back an atmosphere of goodwill and harmony. He said the political parties have assured him of cooperation in this task.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar had a meeting with the former prime minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, in Bombay this evening. He apprised Mr. Desai of the present political situation. On his way to Bombay from Delhi, Mr. Chandra Shekhar made a stopover at Jaipur and condoled the death of the mother of Rajasthan chief minister, Mr. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat.

### Hindus Plan Temple Agitation Starting 6 Dec

*BK1211150090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] The Vishwa Hindu Parishad [VHP, World Hindu Council] says it will launch the second phase of the kar

seva [voluntary service to build temple at disputed shrine site] on the 6th of next month if the government does not recognize its right to construct a temple at Ayodhya. The secretary general of the Parishad, Mr. Ashok Singhal, told newsmen in New Delhi today that it will be a peaceful satyagraha [passive resistance] by groups of kar sevaks [Hindu volunteers] at the disputed site. Mr. Singhal demanded a judicial inquiry into the recent police action on kar sevaks at Ayodhya and alleged that a number of them are still missing.

Replying to questions, he said he had a preliminary discussion on the Ayodhya temple issue with the prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, on Saturday [10 November]. He said the VHP urged the prime minister not to consider it a political issue.

The Congress-I has expressed the hope that the prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, will be able to arrive at an amicable understanding with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad on the Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid [temple-mosque] issue. The party spokesman, Mr. M.J. Akbar, was replying to a question posed by newsmen in New Delhi about the VHP's program to start kar seva at Ayodhya next month.

On the situation in Bijnour, Mr. Akbar blamed the provincial Armed Constabulary in Uttar Pradesh for what he called the serious brutality indulged in and demanded its withdrawal from there. He denied that it was a communal riot.

### Muslim Committee Regrets Hindu Temple Stand

*BK1311130490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] The Babri Masjid [mosque] Movement Coordination Committee has welcomed the high priority given by the prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, to the Ayodhya [shrine] dispute and the call for intensive negotiations to find an amicable solution. In an extraordinary meeting in New Delhi today, the committee regretted the decision announced by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad [VHP—World Hindu Council] to resume kar seva [voluntary community service to build a temple] in Ayodhya from the 6th of next month. Urging the VHP to reconsider the decision in the interest of peaceful solution, the Babri Masjid committee has asked the center and the state governments to prevent the proposed kar seva.

The BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] general secretary, Mr. Krishna Lal Sharma, has urged the union government to take decision on its own to solve the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue on its merit. Talking to newsmen in Simla today, he said the BJP will launch a nationwide campaign from the 16th of this month to acquaint the masses of the BJP's viewpoints on national issues.

### Shekhar Rules Out Early Elections Possibility

*BK1311075890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] The prime minister has ruled out the possibility of early elections, stating that nothing is going to happen in a very short time because the situation is so fluid. In an interview to a daily newspaper, Mr. Chandra Shekhar pointed out that the reality in the country is such that a midterm poll is not possible. Only a month ago, we asked Parliament to pass a Constitution amendment bill to postpone the election in Punjab. Of course, he said, he does not mean that the whole country is in the same position. By and large, the situation is not really very conducive for a free and fair election at this stage.

Asked about the stability of his government, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said it depends upon its effectiveness. He said if the feeling of urgency is there on both sides and you feel that you have to discharge your duty to the nation, then it is enough to bind us together. Mr. Chandra Shekhar expressed the hope that in the immediate future there is no danger to the stability of his government.

The prime minister has asserted that caste alone cannot be the sole criterion to determine job reservations, but allowances should also be made for the economic criteria.

About Punjab and Kashmir, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said every effort must be made to assuage the hurt feelings of the people in these states, but this should not be made at the cost of the integrity and sovereignty of the nation.

Referring to India's foreign policy, the prime minister said that it will aim at promoting the best of relations with neighbors. Mr. Chandra Shekhar said we should work together to solve the basic problems of our people in the region.

On Pakistan, Mr. Chandra Shekhar said it is unfortunate that because of a turn of history, we were separated; but, as brothers, we should live together in peace and tranquillity.

### Congress-I Rules Out Joint Work With Shekhar

*BK1311091890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] The Congress-I has ruled out any joint action with the Janata Dal-S government at the center. This was stated by the AICC-I [All India Congress-I Committee] general secretary, Mr. V.N. Gadgil, at a news conference in Pune today. He, however, hinted at a working arrangement between his party and the Janata Dal-S without institutionalizing it. He said Congress-I had not put any condition while supporting the Chandra Shekhar-led government, nor will it seek prior consultation with it on framing policy decisions. However, if the prime minister seeks counsel, the party will offer its suggestions, Mr Gadgil added.

## BJP Withdraws Support For Haryana Government

*BK1311130090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] The BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] has withdrawn its support to the Hukum Singh government in Haryana. A party spokesman said in Chandigarh today that the approval of the party high command in this connection has been obtained. The spokesman said the party has written a letter to the state vidhan sabha [legislative assembly] speaker to recognize it as an opposition party and allot seats to its 16 members on the opposition benches.

## Gulf Crisis Creating 'Mess' for Government

*BK1011035690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0201 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[By Anil Penna]

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 10 (AFP)—India's new government will have its hands full coping with the shock loss of revenue as well as foreign exchange outlays forced by the Gulf crisis, the country's outgoing finance minister said. The additional economic strains come on top of rising prices, widening budget deficits, already precarious foreign exchange reserves and a slowdown in industrial growth.

Madhu Dandavate, finance minister in the outgoing administration, makes no effort to hide how tough it will be for the new prime minister, Chandra Shekhar, whose choice of finance minister will be keenly watched.

"Whoever were to take over the government, the task of protecting the economy would be extremely difficult," Mr. Dandavate told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"Herculean efforts will be needed to put the economy on the rails. The brunt of the burden created by the Gulf crisis will be borne by the new government," added the minister, who like Mr. Shekhar is a former socialist.

Inflation looks to be the new government's biggest headache as it comes to grips with the economy—which along with caste turmoil and Hindu-Moslem strife is seen as a top national priority.

Eminent Indian economist Malcolm Adiseshiah, in a mid-year review of the economy released here Thursday, predicted an inflation rate of 12 to 13 per cent in fiscal 1990-91 against 8.6 per cent the previous year.

"The price situation is extremely disturbing," he said in the review, one of India's most respected economic analyses. "It is the...poor who bear the major impact of the price rise of the essentials that they need."

The prices of food staples like sugar, pulses, edible oils, tea, onions and potatoes have increased 35 to 100 per cent in the past two years.

A mid-October decision to hike prices of oil products by 25 per cent fuelled the inflationary spiral affecting virtually all sectors using petrochemicals and petroleum—from plastic bucket manufacturers to airlines.

"We were doing quite well in managing the economy until the Gulf crisis hit us," said Mr. Dandavate, whose government had hoped to contain inflation at around seven per cent.

"It has had a great adverse impact on the economy," he said, putting part of the blame for the fiscal mess on domestic instability.

Experts say the budgetary deficit is now likely to surpass 100 billion rupees (5.55 billion dollars) against the official pre-Gulf crisis target of 72 billion (four billion dollars).

The balance of payments deficit, according to Mr. Adiseshiah, would worsen by three billion dollars as a result of the Gulf crisis because of a higher import bill calculated on 25 dollars per barrel of oil and the loss of remittances by hundreds of thousands of Indian expatriates. The shortfall could be worse if oil prices rise further.

The trade deficit widened to 1.75 billion dollars in the first four months of fiscal 1990-91 starting April, compared with 1.4 billion dollars in the same period of the previous year.

Few expect the Commerce Ministry's old 20 billion dollar export target to be achieved with the loss of vital Middle East markets.

Mr. Dandavate said foreign exchange reserves were enough for just five weeks' imports at about 2.11 billion dollars in the first week of October. The Gulf crisis entailed an additional outflow of about 277 million dollars a month, he said.

Cuts in capital goods imports and petroleum consumption forced by short foreign exchange resources would automatically lead to an industrial slowdown after 13 per cent growth in production in the April-July period. Import-dependent industries such as automobiles, electronics and computers are expected to be the worst hit.

The central bank, the Reserve Bank of India, has upvalued its gold stocks in line with international prices from 166 million dollars to four billion dollars in a cosmetic move aimed at painting a better picture of foreign exchange reserves.

The move was made after Moody's investor service, the New York- based international credit rating agency, in October lowered India's rating for both long-term and short-term debt.

As a result of the decision, ratings of bonds issued by large Indian borrowers on the international commercial market, such as the oil and natural gas commission and the state bank of India, were all lowered.

Commercial borrowings account for 25 per cent of India's total foreign debt of around 46.6 billion dollars, up from less than 20 billion in 1980.

The outgoing administration says that the Gulf crisis neutralised India's third successive favourable monsoon, which was expected to bring food grain production over 170 million tonnes this year.

## Iran

### Mohtashemi Says UK Hostages Release Imminent

*NC1311065590 Paris AFP in English 0649 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13 (AFP)—British hostages held in Lebanon should be freed in the next few days, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the leader of Iran's hardline militants, said in an interview appearing here Tuesday [13 November].

"The British hostages should be released in the coming days in Lebanon," Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi told the newspaper ABRAR, "while our Iranian brothers are still held in prison by the Phalangists," the Christian Lebanese Kata'ib party. Three Britons are currently held hostage in Lebanon.

### Further on Mohtashemi Comments

*NC1311075390 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 13 Nov 90*

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov 13 (AFP)—British hostages held in Lebanon should be freed in the coming days, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the leader of Iran's hardline militants, said in an interview appearing here Tuesday.

"The British hostages should be released in the coming days in Lebanon, because Muslim groups are under pressure, while our Iranian brothers are still held in prison by the Phalangists," Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi told the newspaper ABRAR.

Three Britons, Terry Waite, special envoy of the Church of England, journalist John McCarthy and retired airline pilot Jack Mann, are among 12 Westerners held in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi told ABRAR that contrary to statements in the Iranian media and from the Foreign Ministry here, there are five—not four—Iranians held in Lebanon. The four had been identified as three diplomats and a journalist.

"The fifth is a clergyman called Tavassoli who was taken prisoner during the invasion by the Zionist regime of southern Lebanon, where he had gone to mobilize the local population," said Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi.

### Turkish President Ozal Makes One-Day Visit

#### Arrives in Tehran

*LD1011150190 Tehran IRNA in English 1227 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 10, IRNA—Turkish President Turgut Ozal heading a high ranking delegation arrived here Saturday [10 November] on a one-day visit aimed at discussing mutual ties and the Persian Gulf crisis. President Ozal and his entourage were greeted at Mehrabad International Airport by President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and a number of other officials.

Ozal is to leave Tehran for Japan on Sunday. President Ozal told reporters at Mehrabad Airport that he has been in close contact with President Hashemi-Rafsanjani since the crisis flared up in the Persian Gulf on August 2.

Eversince, he said, the two presidents have been informed of each other's viewpoints through telephone contacts and exchange of envoys between Tehran and Ankara. "This has been helpful to both sides," he added.

"Three months have passed since the crisis flared up in the Persian Gulf and we wish it would be resolved in a peaceful manner. (U.N.) Security Council resolutions would be enough (to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait)," hoped the Turkish president.

He said, "Our contacts have made it clear that there are no differences in the outlooks of Iran and Turkey in this regard and that the two countries are viewing the crisis in a parallel manner." Ozal who is to fly to Japan tomorrow, said he had informed President Hashemi-Rafsanjani in advance that he would stop over in Tehran on his way to Tokyo for exchange of information received from various resources.

He cited talks on mutual cooperation within the framework of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) grouping Iran, Turkey and Pakistan, as among other goals of his brief visit to Tehran. President Hashemi-Rafsanjani referring to the "important" role Iran and Turkey can play in solving the Persian Gulf crisis, made it clear that "the two countries have vital interests and therefore exchange of views is a must."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said "Of course the views of the two countries vis-a-vis the Persian Gulf crisis have been almost close to each other." He said "We will focus on major issues during my coming visit to Ankara, while more urgent matters are to be reviewed in this short period."

#### Meets With Hashemi-Rafsanjani

*LD1111055990 Tehran IRNA in English 0518 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 11 IRNA—The Turkish President Turgut Ozal and his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Akbar

Hashemi-Rafsanjani met here for seven hours Saturday [10 November] night to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis and bilateral ties.

Ozal, heading a high-ranking delegation, arrived here to a red carpet reception Saturday afternoon and left later in the day for Japan to attend the enthronement ceremonies of Emperor Akihito. He was seen off at the Tehran airport by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

"We held talks with Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the Persian Gulf crisis, its solutions and the post-crisis situation, and came to the conclusion that the two countries have no differences in this respect," Ozal told reporters minutes before his departure. Asked about the role Iran and Turkey could play in resolving the crisis, Ozal replied, "That how effective this role could be is not important. The ball is in Iraq's court and what we wish is to prevent bloodshed in Iraq."

He added that his country was for a peaceful solution to the Persian Gulf crisis through the U.N. resolutions.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani who was also at the airport, commenting on his talks with Ozal, said they covered "all areas" and that "Mr. Ozal informed me about his visits to the southern Persian Gulf states.

"Both the countries are concerned over the Iraqi issue as our vital resources are at stake. We reviewed various assumptions as solutions to the Persian Gulf crisis. They included both a peaceful solution and a military confrontation.

"Decisions were made regarding the responsibilities of both countries, and our stances were identical and there was not much difference.

"Iran and Turkey prefer there would be no bloodshed in the region and they both emphasize on the territorial integrity and independence of Kuwait," President Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed.

He also said Iran and Turkey believed that a change in borders would not be in the interest of the region. "We should cooperate in order that no change would occur in the regional borders and that the U.N. resolutions would be implemented to check any confrontation," Hashemi-Rafsanjani added.

On Tehran-Ankara bilateral ties, Ozal said their expansion with particular emphasis on the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) had been discussed in the presidential talks.

"To upgrade economic relations it was decided that a committee comprising experts from both sides be set up to study some projects, including gas," Ozal said, adding that "economic cooperation among the regional countries is a must for the stability of the region."

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani also believed that construction of a gas pipeline to the west would highly contribute to peace and security in the region.

He also maintained that ECO which groups Iran, Turkey and Pakistan, could prepare the ground for a common market. He welcomed the participation of other countries in the market.

### Departs Tehran After Talks

*LD1011220990 Tehran International Service in Persian 2057 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] According to our latest report, Mr. Turgut Ozal, the Turkish president, left Tehran after seven hours of talks with our country's president and high-ranking officials. He was seen off by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Before leaving Tehran, he told our reporter: During the visit, the Persian Gulf crisis, means of resolving it, and issues arising after the resolution of the crisis were examined.

In connection with the expansion of bilateral economic relations, Mr. Ozal referred to the project for a gas pipeline passing through Turkey and to discussions about establishing the way in which Iranian-Turkish ties can be expanded, and he said: We believe economic cooperation between the countries of the region is very useful for the establishment of peace and security.

At the end of the interview, he expressed the hope that the Persian Gulf crisis will end without war or bloodshed. At the same time, the Turkish president stressed: Iraq is the one that must make the final decision about the resolution of the crisis; it must assist the resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis by implementing the Security Council resolutions

## Mo'ayeri Discusses Gulf With Leaders in Tokyo

*LD1211085190 Tehran IRNA in English 0815 GMT 12 Nov 90*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12, IRAN—Presidential advisor for international affairs, 'Alireza Mo'ayeri discussed mutual ties and Persian Gulf developments in separate meetings with Pakistani president Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Syrian vice-president 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama here Sunday [11 November].

Some 2,500 personalities from 158 countries have gathered here to attend enthronement of Emperor Akihito which took place here Monday morning. Emperor Akihito 56 is replacing his father late Emperor Hirohito who died in 1989. The ceremony of today is said to have cost dlrs. 94 million.

President Ishaq Khan voiced his country's willingness to promote Tehran-Islamabad ties and praised Iran's stands towards the Persian Gulf crisis.

Terming Iraqi invasion of Kuwait as a threat on lives of millions of people, he called for a peaceful solution to the issue.

The Pakistani president stressed that security of the Persian Gulf region must be safeguarded by the regional states and no outside party.

Meanwhile, 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam told Mo'ayeri that Iraq was responsible for presence of foreign forces in the region. The Baghdad government has worked to weaken the anti-Zionist front by wasting potentials and resources of the Islamic nations, once by attacking Iran and now through invasion of Kuwait, he said.

Mo'ayeri stressed the necessity of Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and said that the recent agreement between the two Muslim Lebanese groups of Amal and Hezballah was an important step towards strengthening of anti-Zionist front. Meanwhile Nakayama said that Tokyo will maintain its close contacts with Iran on the Persian Gulf crisis. Mo'ayeri said that Iran will not accept any settlement to the crisis other than the complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

## President Discusses Economy, Earthquake, Gulf

*LD0911175690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1209 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Second Friday sermon delivered by President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Tehran University on 9 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] I will make a few points about current events. The anniversary of 13 Aban [4 November], the day of the struggle against world arrogance, which is one of the most valuable days in our history, was last week. Our people, organizations, great leader [Khamene'i], government, and Majles all reaffirmed their allegience to that lofty ideal of the revolution.

A good thing was demonstrated last week. That is, despite differences in tastes and factions and discussions and arguments about various issues that exist, and should exist in a free Islamic atmosphere, that lofty ideal of the revolution—that is, independence and the struggle against arrogance, blasphemy, aggression, expansionism, and hegemony—is still a vivid and unforgettable ideal in our society. To be fair, that is invaluable; and preserving that spirit is eternally important. A nation which is not concerned about its independence and foreign domination cannot preserve its own dignity and national sovereignty.

Fortunately we saw in the ceremony that, without exception, they are all united in this great path and ideal of the revolution and the course set for us by our imam [Khomeyni], that only the words and writings are different, and that the dignified and meaningful message of the great leader of the revolution [Khamene'i] is the basis of our policy. [passage omitted]

The second issue, which is still in progress, is the argument in the Majles on the amendment to the budget that the government presented to the Majles. In my view it has some interesting aspects. If the people are not fully aware, then I draw their attention. The subject is informative. I am referring to its positive aspect.

On behalf of the government, we, the central bank, and the finance minister are constantly presenting figures [to the Majles]. But this time, at the start of the explanation of the amendment, some factors and figures were presented by the rapporteur of the Plan and Budget Committee which are noteworthy. [passage omitted]

What was said showed that the economic indices of your country are, thank God, improving for the first time since the revolution. That is gladdening for us—the government—who have been able to implement the plan, and the Majles, which has approved such a plan, and also for the system as a whole. We feel that the government and the people have together followed a correct economic course to organize the country and the economy. That is what is interesting about the figures which I will give you.

First, it was pointed out that the budget deficit is far less than foreseen in the Plan and Budget Act. That means we are ahead of schedule. We were expected to borrow a certain sum from the bank for our annual expenditure, but we borrowed less. That is a significant factor.

Regarding output, it was revealed that industrial, agricultural, and light and heavy industries output had a favorable growth rate, ranging from 10 to 360 percent in the various industrial fields. Such great steps in such a short time in the implementation of the plan make us proud and hopeful for our country.

It became apparent that the country's currency in circulation is gradually being balanced, that the dangerous amounts of cash in public hands have been mostly retrieved and diverted toward production or deposited in banks. [passage omitted]

Taxes have been collected in accordance with the plan. Every year we had been behind schedule in that respect. Foreign currency revenues are at the foreseen level. Of course, because of the fall in the price of oil we were short in the first five months of the year. But because of the rise in oil prices we made up for it in the subsequent three years [as heard]. At the moment our foreign currency revenues stand at the level foreseen in the plan. Therefore, we have no problems on that score.

This year, inflation has been reduced to 8 percent. During the war it was 20 percent or 30 percent, and last year, when the situation improved, it was again around 20 percent. We are not saying—and I stress this—that prices have fallen. The rate of price increases, which was around 30 percent, has been reduced to 8 percent this year. This means that the price of comodities available to the people has increased. Some prices may have fallen and others may have risen too much, but when we take the average, we see that the price increase has been 8 percent. The world's economies know that under conditions of a state increasing the rate of foreign exchange against the local currency, in some sections of foreign

currency expenditures the slowing down of the rate of inflation is counted as a valuable success. This has occured, but we know that there is still a discrepency between income—especially the salaried groups—and existing prices. Patience is needed so that our aims can be achieved step by step.

Considering the heavy burden that has fallen on our shoulders with the earthquake and with reconstruction, which are two extraordinary events, and after reevaluating the budget, we have spent twice as much on reconstruction as the credit allocated to us. Then there was the earthquake, that great calamity, which will form part of my discussion. I will explain, and you will see the depth of this calamity, the effect which it has on the country's economy and on our people.

Of course, there is a weak point, and that is that our non-oil exports have not increased. They should have risen. This is not according to our program. It is expected that, as production increases and the society's needs are met, our exports should increase, so that by the end of next year this weak point will have been catered for.

In general, for the first time, we do not need to increase our borrowing when we go to the Majles with our proposals and amendments. Every year it has been thus: We would forecast that this amount is income, and this amount is expenditure. When we approached the end of the fiscal year we would see that we had met expenditures. We would then go to the Majles and ask them to allow us to borrow from the banks. It was like this every year. This year, for the first time, this trend has been halted; we did not borrow the amount we were going to borrow. We borrowed less. This trend is improving, so we may borrow even less as we go forward.

Another interesting point is that the budget allocated for development has been expended at a faster rate than our daily expenditure budget. This is interesting. We have major difficulties in the spheres of construction and transportation, yet we have mobilized our development programs in such a way so as to absorb the credit allocated for development. This must be good news for our society. The outcome of the present course is that the economic trend of the country is on the right path. If this movement continues, economic balance will be achieved in our society at the appropriate time. In our revolution, thank God, everything was at a satisfactory level except out economic problems, which were affected by the revolution and the war. Blood was spilled from the economic body of society. This has been reversed. We are progressing and, God willing, we will stand on our own feet. With the help of you, the people, and with the cooperation of the state, Majles, and other organizations, we can continue this trend. [crowd shouts approval, slogans]

Unfortunately, the earthquake in Darab really disturbed and upset us. An underprivileged and remote region was struck by an earthquake. We submit to God's will. A number of our noble, dear, kind, and underprivileged people in the region suffered injury or were killed. A great deal of damage was inflicted on the people and on the infrastructure there. God willing, through the efforts of officials and with the help which the government can give now—and we are not in too bad a position to help—the damage will be rapidly repaired. We extend our condolences to those mourning people and to those who have suffered, and we hope we will quickly be able to help them overcome their difficulties.

During the week—last week—I paid a visit to the earthquake-stricken region and I wish to present a brief report to you, honorable people, the nation, although I have already given an interview on this. Nevertheless, I think it important to inform you from this sacred Friday prayer podium about the situation. There are undoubtedly many things which you do not know, even though the subject matter requires a great deal more time than this.

Let me first say that the tragedy is so profound and extensive that however much we and you give assistance, we will not be able to fulfill the people's true needs, to do that which the people deserve in the course of a short period such as these few months. I am speaking about the depth of the tragedy. My words are not, therefore, meant to suggest that the people's needs have been met, that the people have everything, and that there is no further cause for anxiety. Yes, there is cause for anxiety and a great deal more effort has to be made to resolve it. [passage omitted]

Another point I would like to mention at the end of my remarks—my sermons were long today, and we will not have the Arabic sermon—concerns the situation in the region. I would like to make a number of general references. The concern over the outbreak of war and huge destruction in the region still exists. Despite the statements made regarding a peaceful solution to the issue, we have so far not seen any signs that indicate a peaceful end to the situation. In our opinion there is no solution but for the Iraqis to withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally and end their occupation of the territories which belong to others, and to curb their hegemonistic nature and become content with what they themselves have. [chants of "God is the greatest," "Khomeyni is the leader," "Death to America," "Death to the hypocrites and Saddam," "Death to Israel"]

The presence of the Iraqis in Kuwait—apart from inflicting damage on themselves and the Kuwaitis, making people suffer, causing thousands of people to become homeless in various parts of the world, causing destruction, and the damage they themselves are suffering as the result of the embargo—has also caused one more problem in the region, which is that of the presence of huge military forces and destructive equipment in the region and in a country such as Saudi Arabia, the Almighty's sanctuary and God's Ka'bah. The long-term consequences of this action can be very dangerous, and to be fair, the aggressor is responsible for the problem, that is, the person who made the aggression and created the situation. We see no good intentions in any of the two sides. Not in the Iraqi side, which committed the act of aggression, nor with those who have come apparently

to defend the region. The apparent heart of the matter is that they have come to halt the Iraqi advance, but the true heart of the matter is not that. Of course we also know that if they want to become involved in preventing oppression they should first stop Israeli crimes. They are not the men who want to protect justice. The Security Council issued a resolution against Iraq; it was implemented in such manner that they all got involved, and also a resolution was issued against Israel. Israel paid no attention. They also showed no reaction to the Israelis disregard for the resolution. If they would applied the same sanctions imposed against Iraq against Israel, Israel could not even survive a month as Israel is not in the same position as Iraq. But they have no good intentions. They seek a pretext and the Iraqis have provided them with that pretext.

At any rate, we believe the way to save the region from such danger is that Kuwait should be evacuated and the Iraqis should withdraw to within their own borders.

Of course, as mentioned before, we have kept the file of peace with Iraq separate from its aggression against Kuwait. There is one path along which we tread toward peace, and another path along which we move, condemning the occupation of Kuwait, and like others we will take part in the blockade of Iraq. We will not violate the embargo because that would mean Iraq being able to remain in Kuwait. That does not serve the region's or our own interests.

We, as the country of Iran, do not see within our interests allowing such a huge change to take place along the Persian Gulf coastlines. Even during the war, when there were talks about the Kuwaitis wanting to give Bubiyan Island to Iraq, we informed Kuwait that if it gave the island to Iraq we would occupy the island, and it would not be able to take it back from us. We did not allow that to happen, and even now we do not deem it right. Therefore the Iraqis should withdraw, and if they withdraw the matter will be resolved. [koranic verse omitted]

### Editorial Discusses U.S. Forces, Upcoming Hajj

*NC1011135190 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 31 Oct 90 p 2*

[Editorial: "Peace Chances Recede, But Hopes Still Linger On"]

[Text] Pressure has been increasing on the Iraqi regime in recent weeks calling on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait, which country he invaded August 2 this year. The latest move has been U.N. Security Council Resolution 674 which calls on Iraq to pay reparations to the Kuwaiti regime for damages incurred as a result of the invasion. This resolution passed last Monday [29 October] was the 10th of a string of resolutions against Iraq passed in the Security Council.

Soviet President Gorbachev in the meantime anxious to find a peaceful solution as a way out of the crisis sent his special envoy Primakov to persuade Saddam Husayn to agree to a negotiated end to the conflict. But it was obvious this week that the Soviet envoy had failed in his mission.

Despite the setbacks, it would seem that the increasing of forces in the Persian Gulf and the U.S. predilection to keep the question of a military solution to the conflict in the fore can only be disastrous in any final reckoning. In this connection it would seem that even the (Persian) Gulf Cooperation Council ministers, who met last week, although resolved that there should be no concessions to Iraq and no compromises, still would like to see a solution within the U.N. framework and in terms of its resolutions.

Nevertheless, even as the crisis seems to take on a deeper coloring with every Iraqi refusal, the U.S. by itself will not take precipitate action until after the partial elections to the U.S. Congress on November 6. And when and if they do the Soviet Union are not likely despite their desire to find a peaceful way out, to resist such a move.

However, what the regional countries in our part of the world should consider uppermost are not what the superpowers want to do, or can do, or how powerful or not the Iraqi forces are to withstand an onslaught against them. A first priority as we see it should be the feelings of the Muslims in this region and the fact they do not want the establishment of foreign forces in their midst, although they are at the same time wish to see that no geographical boundaries of countries are in any way arbitarily changed at the whim of powerful forces—Iraq or any other for that matter. [sentence as published]

With the Hajj only 6 months away, a new dimension will be added to the Persian Gulf crisis. If there is any obstacle to the performance of the Hajj by millions of Muslims who will be flocking to Saudi Arabia at that time, they will think of it as a serious setback to the Muslim cause. Besides there will also be the question of whether Hajj pilgrims will accommodate to the idea of non-Muslim foreigners—and foreign troops—hanging about in the vicinity of the Holy Land during this season devoted to peace. The Saudi regime will no doubt be held in contempt for inviting these forces there.

What will happen eventually we still cannot with any certainty say as the Persian Gulf checkerboard changes from day to day, but one must still hope for a peaceful solution to the present crisis and to a fast removal of these foreign forces who are not willingly welcome by all Muslims in this part of the world.

### English Paper Sees Gulf War 'Likely'

*LD1011113790 Tehran IRNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Nov 90*

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 10, IRNA—The English daily KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL said Saturday [10 November] that Iran's efforts should be aimed at preventing the outbreak of a war in the Persian Gulf region as in case of a war Israel would be the winner and Islamic movements will be contained in the region.

The editorial predicted "if a military confrontation takes place then the sensitive, strategic and vital Persian Gulf region would be in a complex situation."

It said, "American troops are apparently ready for a military confrontation." However, the attack has so far been delayed for several reasons among which "the indetermination of the scope of the operations as well as the future of Iraq."

It also considered as unlikely that Iraq would be capable of organizing a popular resistance against military attacks in view of what they have seen from their government.

As for the Arab public opinion towards the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait the daily said that the Arab public opinion is happy to some extent with the occupation of Kuwait.

The reason, "The Kuwaiti government did not have any popularity among the Arabs and the U.S. too is very much hated by the Muslim nations. But the Iraqi regime lacks the capability, acceptability and legitimacy to be able to release this condensed energy of the Arab world and the Islamic Ummah."

Stating that a military confrontation was likely, the editorial predicted that if the war breaks out, "the Zionist regime as Washington's reliable base will be the winner." Furthermore, the war "will undoubtedly make it more possible for the U.S., the Soviet Union and the West to contain Islamic movements in the region, specifically the Islamic revolution of Iran and the Palestine Islamic movement," concluded the daily.

### Persian Gulf Joint Exercise Scheduled for Dec

*LD1111111590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Nov 90*

[Text] In a news conference this morning, Commodore Shamkhani, commander of the Iranian Navy, described the joint land and sea exercises of the Army and the Guards Corps.

According to a Central News Unit report, after referring to the extensive presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf region, he said: To combat unforeseen situations, it is necessary for our armed forces to be combat ready. Therefore, 10-day joint exercise of the three armed forces and the Guards Corps, codenamed Victory, will commence on 12 December. The exercise will be held in 10 stages over a 30,000 square km area in southern Persian Gulf islands, the Strait of Hormoz, and the Oman Sea.

He added: More than 50 heavy vessels, destroyers, missile launchers, gunboats, Navy helicopters, Army and Guards Corps marines, and the rebuilt warship Sabalan will be engaged in various (?heliboard) operations.

He pointed out: by utilizing the experience gained in eight years of holy defense, the exercises, which will be staged under the auspices of the Khatam ol-'Anbiya headquarters, will be tactically comprehensive.

### Pakistani Leaders Send Earthquake Condolences

*LD0911114590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 90*

[Text] Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Pakistani president, and Mr. Nawaz Sharif, the prime minister, sending separate messages to Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, our country's president, said prayers for the victims of the Darab earthquake and sympathized with the government and the Muslim nation of Iran and in particular with families of the victims and those who have suffered as the result of that incident.

## Sri Lanka

### Ministers Criticize Human Rights Reports

*BK0811144090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Colombo, Nov 8 (AFP)—Two senior ministers Thursday flayed a human rights report prepared by members of the European Parliament in which it was alleged that at least 60,000 people disappeared in Sri Lanka since 1987. "It is a one-sided report," Ranil Wickremasinghe, minister of industries and leader of the house in parliament, told reporters.

He said the team had not spoken to all parties in making the report. "The European Parliament has got into the habit of whacking Asian countries," Mr. Wickremasinghe said. First it was China and now Sri Lanka, he said.

"Those who claim to uphold fundamental rights must also practice what they preach," Mr. Wickremasinghe said, alleging that the European group had violated normal procedures by not informing the government of its arrival here. The report was released Saturday by the human rights team, which included two members of the European Parliament, Christine Oddy and Alex Smith of Britain.

The report said various estimates suggested that "at least 60,000 disappeared in the South since 1987" but that the figure could be higher. It said the findings were based on interviews with relatives of missing persons, MPs [members of parliament], senior government and military officials.

"People can write reports and reports. Only thing is I hope those who write the reports are not prejudiced," Minister of State for Defence Ranjan Wijeratne said.

"It is easy for people to write about excesses and abuses but why didn't they come when my party people were killed," Mr. Wijeratne said, referring to a violent anti-government campaign by the extremist People's Liberation Front (JVP) [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna].

"Why is that they (the human rights workers) are so concerned when we have taken control of the situation,"

the minister said. "It was a life and death battle for us then. The whole world was silent."

The JVP insurgency, which was widespread in southern Sri Lanka, was crushed by the military in November 1989. A large number of cases "linked the alleged involvement either direct or indirect of the police and armed forces" the report said, adding that when the group met Mr. Wijeratne he had admitted to army excesses.

Accusing the "so-called human rights activists" of fighting the cause of criminals, Mr. Wijeratne said excesses occurred in the natural course of justice. "Do not innocent people die in the crossfire," he said, adding that only when "bombs go under their seats will they (the human rights activists) realise what terrorism is."

### President Greets Gorbachev on National Day

*BK0711145790 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] President Ranasinghe Premadasa has sent a message of felicitation to the president of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Gorbachev, on the occasion of the national day of the USSR. The president has expressed confidence that under Mr. Gorbachev's able guidance, the Soviet Union will continue to make a valuable contribution toward world peace and confidence building among the nation. The pragmatic and (?novel) reforms and the restructuring process that has been set in motion with the confidence of the people of the Soviet Union will no doubt lead the nation toward greater political democracy, economic stability, and social upliftment.

President Ranasinghe Premadasa notes that [words indistinct] will further strengthen and expansion of the traditional cordial relations existing between Sri Lanka and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which are characterized by mutual understanding, close cooperation and warm friendship. In his message, the president conveyed his best wishes for the peace, progress, and prosperity of the people of the Soviet Union and for the good health and personal well-being of Mr. Gorbachev.

### Libya Asked To Help Solve North, East Problem

*BK0811120090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1135 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] The Sri Lankan minister of state for defense, Mr. Ranjan Wijeratne, says assistance is being sought from Libya and some other Arab nations for solving the current problem in the island. Talking to newsmen in Colombo today, he said that talks were held with Libyan leaders recently.

The minister also said that the government forces have taken over the entire Eastern Province and a large area in the Northern Province. He said that all displaced Muslims from Mannar have been asked to come back as security forces will provide safety and security to them.

### Premier Heads for Japan Enthronement Ceremony

*BK0811150390 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Nov 90*

[Text] Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge left the island last night to represent Sri Lanka at the ceremony of enthronement of the Emperor of Japan. The enthronment ceremony will take place on Monday at the State Hall of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Prior to the ceremony of the accession to the throne of the emperor of Japan, Prime Minister Wijetunge will meet his Japanese counterpart, Toshiki Kaifu, for talks. Mr. Wijetunge is scheduled to visit the Sri Lanka Buddhist center at Sawara. He will also meet the Sri Lankan community.

### Oil Prices Raised Again Over Gulf Crisis

*BK0611141290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 6 Nov 90*

[Text] Colombo, Nov 6 (AFP)—The Sri Lankan Government announced a steep increase in petrol prices Tuesday for the second time since the Gulf crisis began in August. Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) officials told reporters here that the price of petrol had gone from 25 rupees (0.63 dollars) to 35 rupees (0.9 dollars) and the price of diesel from 11 rupees to 13 rupees (0.3 dollars to 0.325 dollars) a litre.

The price of kerosene was raised from eight rupees (0.2 dollars) to 8.80 rupees (0.22 dollars) a litre, they said. The increases were due to the conditions in the Gulf, which have led to increases in crude oil prices from 16 dollars to between 31 and 35 dollars per barrel, the officials added.

This is the second time since Iraq's invasion of neighbouring Kuwait that Colombo has increased petrol prices, the last being on August 15. According to officials, even if the CPC was to purchase crude oil at 31 dollars per barrel, the CPC would lose some 3,700 million rupees (92.5 million dollars) annually or 10 million rupees (250,000 dollars) per day.

Sri Lanka spends more than 330 million dollars in foreign exchange annually to import crude oil. Following the first price hike, the government urged state institutions, the private sector and public to take steps to reduce the consumption of petroleum products.

### Government Employees Receive Salary Increases

*BK0711092690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0859 GMT 7 Nov 90*

[Text] Colombo, Nov 7 (AFP)—The Sri Lankan Government Wednesday announced salary increases to public servants a day after imposing a 40 per cent price increase on petrol and petroleum products. "This upward trend (in oil prices) will inevitably increase the cost of travel, transport and several other products that

use petroleum energy," Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunge, who is also finance minister, said.

He told parliament the salary increases were a relief measure to help people overcome the rising cost of living. He said public servants and local government employees who earn less than 2,000 rupees (50 U.S. dollars) per month would be given an allowance of 300 rupees (7.5 dollars) per month.

Those earning between 2,000 and 3,000 rupees (50 to 75 dollars) would be paid an additional 200 rupees (five dollars) per month, Mr. Wijetunge said. He appealed to the private sector to follow the government's action.

He said the relief measure, retroactive to November 1, was aimed at easing the burden on fixed income earners in the government as a result of steep increases in oil prices. Colombo jacked up petrol prices by 40 per cent from midnight Monday, blaming Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait for the increases. It was the second time the government has raised oil prices since the Gulf crisis began.

The public is now bracing itself for another increase in bus fares following the petrol price hike. The government raised bus fares by 25 to 50 per cent after the first oil price increase on August 15.

Opposition MPs have frequently protested the spiralling cost of living with an inflation rate estimated officially at 13 to 14 per cent and unofficially at more than 30 per cent.

Mr. Wijetunge said his intention was to announce a salary increase when he presented the annual budget on November 15, but due to the oil price hike, the government decided to advance the proposed salary allowance.

The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC), which spends more than 330 million dollars in foreign exchange annually to import crude oil, said the increases were due to skyrocketting oil prices in the world market.

CPC Chairman S. Talpahewa appealed to the private sector and private motor car owners to cut down on wasteful consumption of fuel. After the first price increase, Colombo urged state institutions to do likewise.

The CPC traditionally purchases crude oil from Egypt, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, but officials said this year's crude purchases were from Iran and Malaysia. Next year the CPC would revert to its normal suppliers, they said.